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FIVE CENTS A COPY

SUB-ARCTIC SHIP HONORS JULES VERNE

Wilkins Selects Nautilus for Name of Ice-Defying Submarine

EXPLORER HIMSELF PLAYS 'CAPT. NEMO'

Explorers Say 30-Foot Blanket of Fresh Water Covers Sea in Frozen North

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Next July Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins and a crew of experienced navigators and explorers will be fighting their way under the arctic ice in the world's first conquest of the North Pole in a submarine.

Sir Hubert is confident that it is the safest approach yet devised to the pole, and to the unexplored regions above Alaska and Greenland.

This veteran explorer of the ends of the earth—Sir Hubert has been four times to the arctic, and thrice to the antarctic—is today pinning his faith to the O-12, a submarine which he is renting from the United States Government for $1 a year.

On March 24, 1931, the boat is to be baptized "Nautilus," either at Philadelphia or New York. This is the anniversary of Jules Verne, from whose imagination came the first description of submarine exploration. Jean Jules Verne of Rouen, France, grandson of the author of "Twenty Thousand League. Under the Sea," is making every effort to be present on the occasion which will mark the beginning of the fulfillment of the ideas of a daring mind, ideas which in their day were looked upon as nothing but fairy tales.

So confident is the world in Sir Hubert's capacities as navigator and explorer that more than 2000 applications for positions on the Nautilus already have been received. Letters have come from Japan, France, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Russia, and the United States. They are from men of all ages, and of all trades. One came to New York from a Swedish sales clerk, who not only offered to learn telegraphy, if that "would be of any use," but also volunteered to take "the most dangerous post." Sir Hubert, with the skilled and venturesome of the world to chose from, is limiting his crew to 18 men, or at the most 20, which is the limit set by work, space, and air.

In addition to Sir Hubert, the crew will include Lieutenant Commander Sloan Danenhower, who has had experience with submarines since 1909, Lieutenant Commander Schlossbach, and Dr. H. Sverdrup, the Norwegian explorer who accompanied Nansen on the Fram expedition of 1893. The final

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Prisoners to Go to University While on Parole

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 26—An experiment to further the rehabilitation of criminals through higher education is to be undertaken by the State of California March 1, when a group of picked inmates of San Quentin prison will be paroled to the University of California to permit them to continue studies taken up in extension work in the state prison.

The arrangement with the university, which later also may include other schools, to accept the convicts on parole, represents the latest development in the rapidly growing educational system at San Quentin prison, realized through the coöperation of Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of public instruction.

The educational program for the prison recently was outlined to Governor James Rolph Jr., and received his complete support. He told educators he approved of "unlimited expansion of educational work in the prisons" as a means of introducing convicts back into freedom as useful members of society.

Dr. H. A. Shuder, educational director at San Quentin, has pointed out that 95 per cent of those in the prison soon will be out.

"For the sake of society, it must be realized that these men are not in a position to be released until they have a changed attitude in matters which have to do with citizenship and the economic phases of earning a living," Dr. Shuder said. "To that end, the program of vocational education, coupled with that of civic education, calls for very definite planning."

At the present time more than 3000 of the prison's 4300 prisoners are enrolled in the various classes at San Quentin.

"The arrangement to permit qualified students in the prison to continue their education at the state university is in line with our aim to make them capable of earning an honest living. We are endeavoring to do this as quickly as possible."

Applicants will have to pass the regular entrance examinations of the university before being permitted to enroll, and will be required to report to regular parole officers.

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Russian 'Labor Front' Deserters Face Trial

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow, Feb. 26

IT IS reported today at Leningrad that two young engineers, Mr. Kochan and Mr. Vladimiroff, are to be tried because they refused to obey an order to work in the Kuznetzk coal basin in Siberia. Apparently the Kuznetsk basin, which is a new industrial region, is not a very attractive place, to put it mildly, since recently a number of engineers and technicians have been excluded from trade unions and deprived of posts for "deserting the labor front," by abandoning posts in this region without permission.

Woll Asks Ban on All Imports of Soviet Goods

Warns of 'Economic War' Against United States—Canada Gets Offer

Soviet Russia continues to hold a chief place in the world's news. Matthew Woll, American labor leader, warns President Hoover that the Moscow Government has started an "economic war" against the United States, and asks that an embargo be placed on all imports from that country on the ground of their production by forced labor.

On the other hand, a minority report of the Fish committee, investigating communistic activities in the United States, minimizes the threat of Soviet dumping, holding that it is but a passing phase, and due to the Russians' pressing need for funds.

The Treasury Department refuses to bar Russian manganese ore on the ground that evidence has not been produced that shipments have violated American anti-dumping laws.

From Canada comes a report that the Ottawa Government is practically ignoring Russia's offer to buy farm machinery and negotiate on wheat marketing.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Warning President Hoover that an "economic war" has been started against the United States by Soviet Russia, Matthew Woll, president of the America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday asked him to stop all imports from that country, under authority given him in the Tariff Law.

That act, Mr. Woll pointed out, states that "unfair methods of competition" are unlawful and directs the President to exclude from entry any articles imported by persons found to be using such methods, which, he said, especially threaten American agriculture.

The labor leader's demand follows announcement by the Treasury Department that Russian manganese ore will not be barred, because evidence does not show that Russian shipments have violated the anti-dumping act of 1921.

Mr. Woll contends that practically all labor in Russia today comes under the category of forced labor as compared with free labor in the United States or the rest of Europe.

He testified before the special House committee which investigated Communist activities in the United States that existing decrees provide that workers become deserters when they quit their jobs, that the unemployed must accept any position offered and that skilled workers may be transferred to any part of the country without their consent. These restrictions on the freedom of the workingman, Mr. Woll claims, make him practically a conscripted soldier.

Would Send Agents Abroad

The majority report of the committee, headed by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, recommended that agents be sent abroad by the Treasury to investigate the use of forced labor in Russia so as to properly enforce a provision of the Tariff Act which becomes effective in 1932 prohibiting the importation of goods so produced.

There are some who do not agree with Mr. Woll that an "economic war" has been started, holding that the present Soviet system of "dumping" is but a passing thing. In a minority report of the Fish committee, John E. Nelson (R.), Representative from Maine, declared that the committee

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Radio Finger Punches Second Machine When Typist Writes on the First One

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 26—A typewriter with a whirling disk attached to it clicked away today in this city and in another room its identical typing was duplicated on another machine with radio waves the only connecting link. A mechanical and radio combination, it promises cheaper and faster radio transmission with secrecy thrown in for good measure.

Its theoretical speed limit is 1200 letters a minute according to its inventor, Glenn W. Watson, who calls his machine the "Watsongraph." The secrecy is made possible by changing the letter positions on the whirling disks which are the secret of the machine's ability.

Two identical disks are used, one on the sending machine and one on the receiving unit. These are synchronized, or made to turn at exactly the same speed. The edges of the these disks are marked off in letters. If "A" is pressed on the transmitting typewriter, it makes a contact with "A" on the connected disk. This controls an electrical impulse which, going out on the air, is picked up by the receiving machine. Since an identical disk revolving at identical speed is connected on the receiving end, the "A" impulse affects the "A" point on the receiving disk which in turn causes electrical pressure on the "A" key of the receiving typewriter.

At each revolution of the disk the alphabet, numbers and punctuation marks are each covered once. With the disk revolving at high speed, this group of characters is rapidly and continuously scanned. Since the sending and receiving disks are synchronized, working exactly together, these characters are scanned together at exactly the same moment. Thus impulses at the transmitting end are duplicated in results at the receiving end.

The secrecy possibilities are due to the ability of the transmitting and receiving stations to change the position of their disks. If both disks were changed a quarter of a turn and then fastened into place again, when they started to whirl all the characters would be in different places. Thus anyone tuning in with a similar machine and not knowing just how the change had been made would receive nothing but mixed up letters, numbers and punctuation marks.

Issue of Parity With France Is Missing in Talks at Rome

British Ministers Begin Negotiations With Italians for Agreement Opening Way to Completion of Five-Power Naval Pact

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, Feb. 26—Opening of the Anglo-Italian naval discussions in Rome has been marked by a significant absence in the press here of any reiteration of the well-known views of the Fascist Government in favor of parity with France.

The guarded comments which have appeared in the Italian newspapers during the last few days leave the reader under the impression that Italy is actuated by a sincere desire to overcome the obstacles which hitherto have prevented an agreement with France.

The first meeting of the British statesmen—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty—with Dino Grandi and Admiral Giuseppe Sirianni, Italian Foreign Minister and Minister of Marine, respectively, took place today, the British ministers having traveled directly to Rome after their conversations in Paris.

The British and Italian naval experts, Robert L. Craigie and Augusto Rosso, also are attending these conversations, which are expected to be concluded Saturday morning, as the British ministers already have stated they will leave Rome for Paris Saturday noon.

Italian and British official circles are maintaining a most complete reserve on the negotiations, though optimism can be noticed everywhere, and the Italian press is acting obviously on instructions received from high quarters to refrain from any comments or forecasts that might prejudice the outcome of the conversations.

Leading articles which appeared yesterday and today in important Roman newspapers throw no light on the attitude of the Italian Government on various questions that may be discussed, between the Italian and British ministers. At the same time, however, hope is unanimously expressed that this time the negotiations may be crowned with success, and assurances are given that the Italian Government will do its utmost to facilitate an agreement.

Much gratification is felt in all quarters of Rome at the policy pursued by Mr. Henderson—as evidenced

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GERMAN MASSES CARRY APPEALS TO HINDENBURG

Stirred by Economic Plight They Ask President to Help Them

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, Feb. 26—Impelled by the economic crisis, German masses today disregarded the Reichstag, and through their trade unions appealed directly to President von Hindenburg to become protector of 5,000,000 workless men and women.

They asked the President to arouse the Bruening Cabinet to pass relief measures for the masses, remembering that he recently stirred up the Government on behalf of the agrarian population.

The trades-union action in going over the heads of the constituted Government and the Reichstag throws light upon the widespread popular impatience which the masses feel toward these instruments of authority.

This discontent exists, although the Government has been pursuing for many months gigantic plans for reviving German economic conditions, for reducing unemployment, and rendering the Reich fitter to face a future conference for revision of reparation payments. But the Government's program demanded severe sacrifices, a disproportion of which fell upon the masses.

Thus the working people now believe too little consideration has been paid to their interests. They see a new governmental proposal in the Reichstag to fix industrial and agricultural import tariffs at will, which they feel must inevitably increase food prices. They see the Government aiding industry and agriculture while they themselves experience a tremendous onslaught upon the standard of living.

Wages and salaries are going down, mass taxation increases, food prices remain high, and everything tends to drain the laboring man's purse. Thousands of men and women are being thrown out of work every day, while thousands are being taken off the dole list without compensation.

During this strain the masses find their former protector, the Social Democratic Party, closely bound up with the Government and unable to introduce radical measures of relief. The masses, therefore, turn to the Communists and Fascists for protection.

German workers who have not really settled down since the outbreak of the World War find their patience and strength stretched to the breaking point. In this crisis the masses need a sign from the authorities that their plight will be sympathetically considered. In this extremity they have thrown themselves upon President von Hindenburg, asking him to become the people's friend.

LAWRENCE MILL CLOSES; 10,000 ARE MADE IDLE

American Woolen Company Issues an Ultimatum to the Strikers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 26—The American Woolen Company mills closed here today for an indefinite period, throwing 10,000 persons out of work, only a small percentage of whom were actually out on strike.

The announcement was made shortly before noon by Moses Pendleton, vice-president, who said that not until the strikers decide to accept the terms offered by the company last Tuesday, will work be resumed.

This latest development followed closely the arrest of Pat Devine of Chicago, one of the organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union, who was charged with conspiracy to damage American Woolen Company property. Devine was a factor in keeping the workers associated with that union from listening to mill officials.

When the announcement of the closing of the mills was received, hundreds of willing workers were at their machines and looms, but mill officials refused to turn on the power.

Mr. Pendleton conferred with members of the strike committee last evening and stated that the company would do no more bargaining and would stick to its plan as laid down on Tuesday.

Other developments included the refusal of the strike committee to decide whether it would allow a vote by the workers on the matter of accepting the woolen company's terms. Another was the possibility that the company might be obliged to utilize its other New England mills which have been closed for many months, in filling pending orders.

Richard A. Brown, Commissioner of Conciliation and Arbitration of the United States Department of Labor, with headquarters in Concord, N. H., offered his services today in any way that he might be able to assist.

Four hundred employees of the Pilot Radio & Tube Company, manufacturers of radios and tubes, went on strike last night demanding a readjustment of wages and work conditions here. Officials of the company said that the factory would be closed for the time being.

Communists Oust Marxian Authority

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—The brief announcement in today's Pravda, "D. B. Ryazanoff is excluded from the Communist Party for direct aid to the Menshevik interventions and the treason party, and is removed from his work at the Marx-Engels Institute," has an ironical implication when one considers that Mr. Ryazanoff is one of the world's greatest authorities on the life and works of the theoretical founders of Communism, Marx and Engels.

The Marx-Engels Institute, which Mr. Ryazanoff founded and headed for many years, contains an extraordinarily complete collection of material, much unpublished, illustrating the careers of Marx and Engels. The institute has attracted research scholars from various foreign countries.

The offense with which Mr. Ryazanoff is charged, aiding the Mensheviki, or moderate Socialists, is, of course, something of which the Communist Party is especially intolerant.

It is possible that Mr. Ryazanoff's fall has some connection with the impending trial of a number of persons, including the well-known prerevolutionary publicist, Mr. Sukhanoff, and the former prominent figure in the State Planning Commission, V. Groman, on charges of maintaining within the Soviet Union the secret Menshevik organization.

VARGAS VISITS GOLD MINE

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil, Feb. 26 (By U. P.)—Provisional President Getulio Vargas attended the centennial celebration of the opening of the Morro Velho gold mine, near here, yesterday.

EDUCATORS GIVE SOLID SUPPORT FOR DRY NATION

Prohibition Best Plan of Controlling Alcohol, Says Resolutions Report

By MARJORIE SHULER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 26—A declaration that the Eighteenth Amendment is "the most effective means yet devised to curtail the distribution and use of alcohol" was brought into the closing session of the sixty-first annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association with the unanimous support of the resolutions committee headed by H. P. Shepherd of Knoxville, Tenn.

In support of this view the convention, with a lone exception, adopted resolutions putting itself on record as upholding the Eighteenth Amendment.

The committee's action was the answer to an effort by Daniel S. Kealey of Hoboken, N. J., retiring second vice-president of the department, to commit his fellow educators to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Only One Dissident

Dr. Kealey was the only delegate to register opposition to the resolution. His disapproval took the shape of a 10-minute talk, frequently interrupted by shouts of disfavor from the other educators. He declared that without question the Eighteenth Amendment would furnish a political issue of paramount importance in 1932, and argued that adoption of the resolution would be interpreted as a political move.

George C. Baker of Moorestown, N. J., took the floor in rebuttal of Dr. Kealey's remarks, declaring that 83 New Jersey educators had subscribed to a statement criticizing Dr. Kealey for his sentiments.

When the resolution was put to a vote, the superintendents got to their feet practically as a body. The few who later rose for the negative side were booed by the majority.

In addition to its stand for the amendment the committee called upon teachers "to cultivate, both by their personal attitude and their direct teaching a respect for this law, as well as for all other laws of our country."

The resolution also condemned "all false advertising and other pernicious attempts to mislead the youth in relation to the use of cigarettes and narcotics, and the publication of obscene literature."

World Court Indorsed

Other resolutions indorsed United States adherence to the World Court, the reservation of sufficient radio channels to serve the educational and civic interests of communities, and the proposed federal department of education.

The United States office of education was commended for its research projects and was asked to make its fourth study in accordance with the findings of the White House conference on "special education for subnormal, physically handicapped and socially delinquent children."

Declaring that the present business situation has "seriously impaired the financial support of public schools," the committee recommended the formation of a conference board of educators and representatives of business to study school costs. Special equalization funds should be set up in the states, it was further recommended, as a means of equalizing educational opportunities in local communities.

Congress was asked to release to state departments of education the names of illiterates discovered in the census as a means of forwarding literacy programs, and the George Washington bi-centennial and the Yorktown sesquicentennial were approved.

With regard to general educational problems the committee brought forward the following statement: "Working together for all children of America reëmphasizes the importance of a more intelligently planned program of integration and coöperation of all the forces and agencies at the schools' command.

"If the dualism in our procedures and practices is to be bridged, our formal philosophy of education should give way to the pragmatic conceptions; our inherited outworn psychology should be supplanted by the newly formulated laws of learning; our methods, based largely on formal discipline, should be brought into harmony with the active nature of the individual and with the social functions of the school; supervision of a 'trouble fixing type' should be superseded by the constructive, creative type.

"Our traditional curriculum, lacking in social significance, should more nearly connect with problems of modern life rich in educational materials and values; our teacher training institutions instead of emphasizing mastery of techniques unduly, should emphasize professionalized mastery of subject matter, general principles of education, social insights, social trends, and social functions of the schools.

"Our administration of schools should make equated provision for all grades of ability and personal need and should integrate all the teachers of America and children's fundamental needs in a changing civilization."

Considerable interest was evinced among the delegates in the investigation of professional ethics conducted by Dr. Theodore Day Martin for the National Education Association.

Dr. Martin's study includes a comprehensive analysis of 32 codes of professional conduct now accepted by various teachers of professional organizations, including the National Education Association.

The nature of these codes varies greatly. In length they range from

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People Are Advised to Stop Crying Wolf and Seek Work

ROY D. CHAPIN

MR. CHAPIN says all this talk of business recession is bosh, that there is a market for everything, if one will go out and find it. What is worth having, he thinks, is worth working for. In Mr. Steele's eighth article in a series of 11 about men worth while in American affairs, the next of which will appear March 3, the head of the Hudson Motor Company declares there is enough gumption and go-to-itiveness in the American makeup to push business to heights it never before has reached. We can't have everything, he agrees, but he thinks we can have more of material things than people have believed possible.

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

By RUFUS STEELE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—"I wish it were in my power to drive into the consciousness of the people of the United States and other countries this great fact: We cannot have everything, perhaps, but we are in a position to have more material good things than we ever had before.

"This is a vital fact, since the perplexities of millions of persons are arising from an unsound sense of limitation, from their failure to appreciate the actual proportions of their birthright. They are fearing and listening to the cry of overproduction, whereas they could and should be boldly increasing their consumptive power until no surplus of any good thing remains on hand."

The author of this view of a world situation is Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor Company and a national and international figure in the development of good highways.

"The common plea that because production has outstripped consumption we must sharply reduce production, is an economic mistake," Mr. Chapin declared. "A saner view is that we have reached the stage where we can produce a sufficiency of good things for millions of modest persons to possess more than they ever dreamed of having, and what we need now is effective education that will enlarge their dreams. Let them want more and have more, is the dictate of a sound economy.

"As students of trade history well know, when the motor industry found itself with a productive capacity exceeding the sales demand, its leaders systematically undertook to increase the consuming power of established markets and to create new markets all over the world. Their success was phenomenal. The purchase of motorcars in frontier countries brought roads, and roads and cars gave a transportation that wiped out famines, set up prosperity and ushered comfort and luxury into countless lives that had never known either.

"If you might see beturbaned Arabs, as I have, their slower horses forsaken, clinging in their curious fashion to the tops of the buses that speed over the excellent roads of Morocco, you would realize how all the world likes new things and is willing to work and pay for the privilege of enjoying them. The Persians and many other peoples are using automobiles to enter a new era, with the increased opportunities of the era enabling them to pay for and maintain the cars.

"Extra productive capacity is no longer a bugaboo when intelligence sets out to take care of it. The motor makers know they have merely pointed the way, know that home and foreign markets for many, many products can be enlarged without great difficulty. Best of all, they know that enlarging the power of the people to absorb has never brought hardships, but always blessings, to the consumers themselves.

"Overproduction, the result of our having moved at top speed ever since the World War, should be accepted as a challenge and not as a backset. Organization by industrial leaders and the instituting of wide educational campaigns can result in the turning over to countless consumers of numerous things they hadn't expected to be able to afford.

"And how shall they be enabled to afford them? The will to work plus a leadership that soon will give everyone a chance for a good income, will bring back American consuming power and increase that of all the world. Heads of American industry are coöperating to this end, not only with each other, but with the Government, agriculture and all the other elements vitally concerned.

"The immediate need is for a recognition of the possibilities of the situation and preparation to educate the people up to what they may have and under what conditions they may have it.

"To curtail production is to go backward; to increase consumption is to go forward. In every critical hour, industrially, the United States has gone forward. I believe we shall be big enough to look through depression and behold opportunity. Instead of lacking material good things, perhaps we are going to have them in an abundance that will all but take our breath away."

DOCK STRIKE ABOUT SETTLED

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 25 (AP)—The longshoremen's strike against wage reductions of four steamship companies was said today by officials of the companies to be virtually broken. The strike started last Monday.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS LINKED TO GOALS OF PROGRESSIVES

Common Ground Stressed at Detroit Convention of Association

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Feb. 26—Adapting the experimental work of the progressive school to the need of the public school is the question dominating the meetings of the eleventh annual conference of the Progressive Education Association in session here, according to Burton Fowler, president of the association.

"The fact that we hold the convention this year in Detroit, directly following that of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, indicates that we realize the prime importance of making our progressive methods practical to public school systems," Mr. Fowler said. "Progressive education has passed the stage of propaganda and entered the stage of appraisal."

It seems that a throwing out of any white elephants among modern methods is now in order. Whatever cannot be of help to public schools as well as private must pass gruelling tests if it remains at all. Private schools doing outstanding work of a progressive nature are urged to study means of presenting their ideas to public schools in ways that can be adapted to local needs.

John and Mary may love to go to their progressive school, and learn

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British to Amend Lord's Day Act to Allow Movies

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 26—The Government has decided to introduce at once the long-expected bill to remove doubt as to the legality of Sunday opening of cinemas and other places of public entertainment. This decision was taken by the Cabinet last night.

The new bill is to amend the Lord's Day Observance Act, 1781, prohibiting Sunday amusements, which the Court of Appeal on Jan. 27 found to be still operative. The new bill, it is understood, will empower municipal and other local authorities to decide, each for the area over which its own jurisdiction extends, what Sunday entertainments shall be permitted. Provision is also to be made to require that no one employed in consequence shall work more than six days in a week.

This is very much upon lines recommended on Feb. 16 by the Council of Christian Ministers, embracing representatives of numerous denominations. It goes materially further, however, in the direction of Sunday opening than was approved by the executive committee of the National Free Church Council on Feb. 13. Protests against it are already being made, but the opposition though strong individually is not expected to prove collectively powerful enough to prevent its passage. Cinematograph and theatrical representatives regard it as calculated to terminate what they regard as an impossible situation.

JOBLESS INSURANCE FAVORED BY MINERS

GLACE BAY, N. S., Feb. 26 (AP)—A resolution favoring adoption of unemployment insurance by the Provincial Government was passed by members of Victory Local of the United Mine Workers at a meeting yesterday.

The resolution suggests the Nova Scotia Government divert 1 per cent of the royalty received from coal to a fund which would be used in maintaining the scheme. The fund would be further augmented by placing a tax of 1 per cent on every ton of coal mined in the province.

BONUS BILL IS VETOED BY HOOVER

Unwise for Veterans and Public Alike, He Says, in Explaining Act

DECLARES IT WOULD NOT EASE DISTRESS

Shows $1,700,000,000 Needed to Pay It All Would Have to Be Borrowed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—President Hoover today returned to Congress, with his veto, the soldier bonus loan bill passed by it over his objection last week.

In his message of rejection the President declared that the measure was unwise both from the standpoint of the veterans and the public. He carefully reviewed all the arguments presented in favor of the legislation and answered each one.

Statistics compiled at his behest were cited by the President in reply to one of the major claims for the act that it would relieve economic distress among former service men. The President showed that out of 3,397,000 veterans holding adjusted compensation certificates, 800,000 would be able to borrow less than $200 each, and of these more than 200,000 would be able to borrow an average of only $75.

Furthermore, the President declared, there are 100,000 veterans whose certificates, having been issued recently, are not eligible to negotiate loans. Also, among those who would receive benefits from the measure, the President said, are 387,000 veterans and 400,000 dependents who are already receiving allowances from the Government.

Sees Outlay of $1,700,000,000

The potential cash outlay upon the Government for the act was declared by the President to reach $1,700,000,000. This money would have to be borrowed, he declared, as "there is not a penny in the Treasury to meet such a demand."

It is argued, the President stated, that by distributing hundreds of millions of dollars as the bill proposes business would be stimulated. Such reasoning the President challenged.

"We cannot further the restoration of prosperity," he said, "by borrowing from some of our people, pledging the credit of all of the people, to loan to some of our people who are not in need of the money."

The future of the veterans is inseparably bound up with the future of the whole people, the President pointed out. The greatest service that can be rendered them as well as the public, he said, is to administer the affairs of the Government "with a view to the well-being and happiness of all of the nation."

The President's Message

President Hoover's message in part follows:

"I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 17054, 'An act to increase the loan basis of adjusted service certificates.'

"In order that it may be clearly understood, I may review that the Adjusted Compensation Act—bonus bill—passed on May 19, 1924, awarded to 3,498,000 veterans approximately $1,365,000,000 further compensation for war service. To this sum was added 25 per cent, said to be consideration for deferring the payment until about 1945, the whole bearing 4 per cent compound interest. Immediate payment to dependents upon death was included, thus creating an endowment insurance policy represented by a certificate to each veteran showing the sum payable at the end of the period—the 'face value.' The total 'face value' of the outstanding certificates today after paying the sums due of less than $50 and payments in full to dependents, is $3,426,000,000, held by 3,397,000 veterans, or an average of about $1000 each.

"The burden upon the country was to be an amount each year sufficient as a yearly premium to provide for the payment of the 'face value' of these certificates in about 1945, and to date has involved an appropriation averaging $112,000,000 per annum. The accumulation of these appropriations is represented by government obligations deposited in a reserve fund, which now amounts to about $750,000,000. A loan basis to certificate holders was established equal to 90 per cent of the reserve value of the certificates, such loans now in the sixth year being authorized to 22½ per cent of the 'face value.'

"When the bonus act was passed it was upon the explicit understanding of the Congress that the matter was closed and the Government would not be called upon to make subsequent enlargements. It is now proposed to enlarge the loan rate to 50 per cent of the 'face value,' at a low rate of interest, thus imposing a potential cash outlay upon the Government of about $1,700,000,000, if all veterans apply for loans, less about $330,000,000 already loaned. According to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs the probable number who will avail themselves of the privilege under this bill will require approximately $1,000,000,000. There not being a penny in the Treasury to meet such a demand, the Government must borrow this sum through the sale of the reserve fund securities together with further issues, or we must need impose further taxation. . . .

Utility Exaggerated

"The utility of this legislation as relief to those in distress is far less than has been disclosed. . . . In fact, over 800,000 men will be able to borrow less than $200, and of these over 200,000 will be able to borrow only an average of $75. Furthermore, there are 100,000 veterans whose certificates have been issued recently who under

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

EDUCATORS STAND FIRM FOR DRY LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

the 73 words in which the teachers of Maine have set up standards of conduct for teachers to the 2000 words New York teachers have found necessary to express their ideals of behavior.

The attitudes toward professional conduct vary even more among individuals than they do among groups. More than 3000 teachers, superintendents and professors were asked to give their opinions as to whether certain practices were ethical or unethical.

Ninety-six per cent of this group agreed that it is unethical for a school official to refuse to recommend one of his teachers for a promotion in another community because he does not want to lose her services; whereas on the question of whether it is ethical to do more than to vote for candidates in a political campaign, 38 per cent replied "yes," 30 per cent replied "no," 30 per cent qualified their replies, and 2 per cent failed to answer.

Some unanimity of opinion among teachers as to their professional conduct is indicated, however, by the fact that on 30 of the questionable practices more than 50 per cent agreed that the practices were unethical.

Foremost in the list of items in the professional codes adopted by teachers' organizations appears the statement that "the teacher should recognize that the welfare of the child is the principal obligation of his profession."

Another frequently stated practice is to "respect the individuality of each pupil and to train it according to its requirements."

Rumuneration for Tutoring

Twelve of the codes specify that "the teacher should hold inviolate all confidential information concerning his pupils." That "the teacher should not tutor for remuneration the pupils of his own classes," is a stipulation of eight codes.

The codes of ethics place special emphasis upon the need for harmonious and coöperative relations among the teachers in every school system. This coöperation may be brought through aiding associates "by giving constructive advice and helpful ideas," through each teacher accepting "full responsibility for things which he says and does," and through loyalty to fellow teachers in the school room and in the community.

Pride in the profession, growth in service and affiliation with professional associations are included in statements of the teachers' relations to the profession.

Concerning Applications

Codes condemn the broadcasting of applications for positions, the practice of not withdrawing all outstanding applications as soon as a teacher accepts a position, of self-advertising and of asking for and giving general testimonials.

They specify that teachers shall fulfill their contracts, that they shall give due notice to school officials whenever a change of position is to be made. They forbid seeking an offer elsewhere for the sole purpose of an increase in salary in the present position, and state that no school official should receive a commission or anything else of value from a teachers agency.

Dr. Martin concludes that systematic instruction in professional ethics should be provided in every professional school for teachers, since accepted standards of professional conduct are too important to be left to the vagaries of chance.

Election of Officers

Edwin C. Broome of Philadelphia was elected president, George C. Bush of South Pasadena, Calif., second vice-president, and Herbert S. Weet, Rochester, member of the executive committee.

The White House conference developed a "magna charta" which is not only a foundation for day schools, but also a statement of objectives and a curriculum guide for adult classes, William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, said at the final business session of the convention.

"Organized society must relentlessly pursue its world enemy, narcotics," said Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, secretary-general of the World Conference on Narcotic Education. The campaign must be along two general lines, he said, one directed at the base of supplies in European manufacturies, the other supporting standard uniform laws which most state legislatures already have been asked to pass.

"The enactment and enforcement of these state laws to coöperate with the anti-smuggling and interstate transportation and revenue laws of the Federal Government is now an urgent necessity for our national security," he continued.

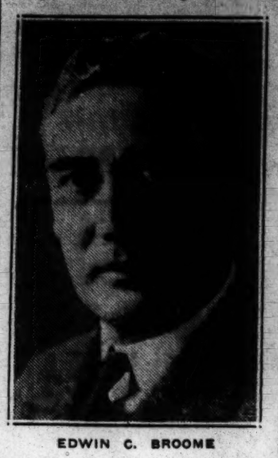
Athletics Pro and Con

Enemies of athletics as an extra-curricular activity charge that "the game has feathered all kinds of evils, such as proselyting student migration, campus hysteria, commercialism, spectatorism, huge stadium, and over-emphasis," said Robert C. Zuppke, head football coach of the University of Illinois.

On the other hand, said Mr. Zuppke, the game has taught the ethics of sportsmanship by means of deeds and not mere words, has developed courage and cleanliness, destroyed provincialism, and taught youth how to meet the defeats of later years.

The closing event of the convention was "Here and Now in Education," consisting of a number of scenes from Detroit schools, in which teachers and children pictured actual conditions or illustrated some of the aims for which the schools are striving.

Elected to Presidency of N. E. A. Department



EDWIN C. BROOME

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The Progressive Education Association

What membership offers YOU

1. Subscription to PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION—the magazine for the alert teacher and parent.
2. Service in solving school and home problems.
3. Aid in securing school positions.
4. Attendance at the Annual Conference.
5. Participation in a world-wide movement to promote a better understanding of the child and to create proper school and home conditions in a modern age.

Third Annual Institute of Progressive Education.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
July 6—August 14

For particulars about the Institute and membership in the Association address THE PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, 10 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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RAIL TRANSPORT TO BE STUDIED IN HARVARD COURSE

Business School Announces Plans for the Coming Summer Session

"Railway Transportation" will be the subject of a course at the Harvard Business School this coming summer. The course will be open to junior officers and various operating and departmental heads of railroad companies and to teachers of business, with William J. Cunningham of Harvard and Winthrop M. Daniels of Yale, both professors of transportation in their respective colleges, in charge of the course.

It is intended that two main divisions will be covered: railway economics, treating in general of railway rates and governmental regulation, and railway administration, placing attention on the fundamentals of organization, illustrated by typical organization charts, and a discussion of interdepartmental relationships.

The object of the course is to present the broad economic and administrative problems of the railroads not ordinarily falling within the experience of the specialized duties of the department head or junior executive, and is in accordance with the business school policy of taking actual business problems as the basis for discussion in all courses.

This special session of the Harvard Business School is but one of the ways in which an attempt is made to make the results of its research studies directly available to business men. This special session has been offered experimentally each summer for three years. Since its organization in 1928, more than 500 men, representing some 300 companies, have attended.

Courses for the 1931 session will include such subjects as finance, public utility management and economics, retail distribution and store management and sales management and industrial marketing.

Music

Rudolph Ganz

Rudolph Ganz, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night. His program was made up of the Bach-Busoni Chaconne, Haydn's Sonata in D major, Chopin's in B minor, Twelve Preludes of Debussy and a group of Liszt transcriptions from Chopin and Paganini.

It was certainly not the program which attracted the large audience that gave Mr. Ganz spontaneous and prolonged applause for his performance last night. Clearly, the hearers had come in anticipation of unusual artistic experience, and they were not disappointed. Mr. Ganz is one of those rare pianists possessed of a technique so complete that it may be placed unobtrusively at the disposal of a composer's musical message. His own musicality, moreover, is so thorough that he is able to act as authoritative interpreter of music of widely differing styles, and to employ the appropriate manner for each of them. How delectable were the grace and the charm of his Haydn last night, how just the contrasted tone colors and shading of his Chopin; a Chopin that remained Chopin, without attempting to assume the grandeur of Beethoven. A thoroughly satisfying concert from an artist who appears too seldom in Boston halls.

L. A. S.

Carmen Reggio

Last night in Steinert Hall, Carmen Reggio, contralto, gave a recital of songs and arias. She was assisted by Loretta O'Connell, pianist.

Two years ago, when Miss Reggio essayed a recital, she disclosed a voice of not unpleasing quality in the lower register. At that time she also displayed a tendency toward faulty intonation, which, with persistent work on the part of the singer, might have been overcome, together with faulty habits of breathing. Last night it was evident that the same rich quality of tone in the lower register of her voice is still an asset of Miss Reggio's. Unfortunately, we can go no further in commendation of her performance. The same faults of breathing, the same distressing deviation from pitch, the same acidity on the top notes, were again apparent. And not only has her technical progress been arrested: she has also placed too much confidence in a tricky memory, which resulted in some unfortunate breaks during the course of several of her songs. In general, we can but repeat our opinion of two years ago, that Miss Reggio is not as yet prepared to offer the type of program she essayed last night.

Miss O'Connell's technical equipment is adequate for the music she plays; she has a well developed sense of rhythm, which more often than not leads her to distort a melodic line, but which, if properly controlled, would become a valuable asset. Her tone is crisp, almost brittle, and last night did not disclose the warmth of color which must be used in a wholly successful interpretation of Chopin, for instance. Her audience, however, gave her warm applause with every evidence of enjoyment.

G. M. S.

SCHOOL GATHERS AUTHORS' LETTERS

Prof. Everett L. Getchell, professor of current literature in Boston University's school of education, is gathering a series of letters from famous contemporary authors, the works of whom his class is studying. Poets, novelists, dramatists, and biographers are included in the series. These letters, Professor Getchell said, give students a real connection with an author, revealing his handwriting and his informal type of diction.

Fifteen replies to the requests for letters have already been received. Among the letters are those from John Galsworthy, novelist; John Masefield, England's Poet Laureate; Thornton Wilder, author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey"; A. A. Milne, modern play writer, and Ernest Dimnet, author of "The Art of Thinking."

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Business in Cleveland Shows Improvement

BUSINESS conditions in the Cleveland area are improving, according to the Midland Survey, published by the Midland Bank of Cleveland.

The usual seasonal pick-up is being felt in the steel and allied industries, the report says, noting especially good demand for the metal from automobile manufacturers.

"The used car situation is much improved," it adds, "the public in January having bought almost as many used cars as in each of the two preceding Januarys. Clothing manufacturing is somewhat more active, while demand for some lines of paint has increased more than seasonally."

State Road-Building Measure Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26—The State Senate by a vote of 15 to 8 has gone on record in favor of the State doing its own road building, or, if not actually engaged in that procedure, of requiring all construction work on New Hampshire roads to be performed by New Hampshire contractors. This was the outcome of a bill introduced by William H. Barry, Senator from Nashua, former Mayor of that city. An amendment was added giving the Governor and council the right to award contracts to out-of-state contractors, if in their opinion the work could not be done economically otherwise.

There is some question whether this bill can pass the House. It is known that Frederick E. Everett, highway commissioner, does not look with favor on going into road construction business—his views being, as expressed in open hearing, that it was too expensive for the State to set up machinery which might soon become obsolete. An initial expenditure for equipment would, in his opinion, total nearly $1,000,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston City Club: Dream pictures, "Japan," by Branson de Cou; Duo Art piano accompaniment; organ concert by Edith Lang, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Spain; Patios and People," by Fletcher Griggs; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Lynn Historical Society: Reception for members by Benjamin N. Johnson, president, 126 Green Street, 8 to 10.

Lowell Institute: Fourth in lecture series on "Some Social and Political Ideas of the Middle Ages," by Dr. Charles H. McIlwain: "Government"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Massachusetts Chapter, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and Boston section, American Society of Refrigerating Engineers: Joint meeting; address, "Air Conditioning," by D. C. Lindsley, Carrier Corporation; Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:15.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living," course in Citizenship, by Prof. George Miller, Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins Club, Room S, 8; Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8; Camera Club, Room 101, 8:05; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 2, 8; Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Bowling for members of auxiliary, American Legion Post, Legion Alleys, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Southern Club, ballroom and foyer, 9 to 1. Meeting, New England Ladies Hairdressers Association, private room, 7.

Harvard University: Meeting, undergraduate section, Harvard Engineering Society; address, "The Design and Construction of the Proposed East Boston Traffic Tunnel," by Ernest R. Springer, chief engineer, Boston Transit Department: Pierce 110, 7:30. Lecture, "Hamlet and the Modern World," by Henry Williamson, English novelist, Harvard Union, 8.

Dinner meeting, Boston Council, Boy Scouts of America, Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Annual freshman's meeting, Tufts Club, Packard Hall, Tufts College, 8.

Guild Service, New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists, Tabernacle Church, Salem, 7:45.

Dinner, General Radio Mutual Benefit Association, Longwood Towers, 7:30.

Dinner meeting, Zonta Club, Engineers' Club, 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Way Down East" (film), 11 a. m.
Copley—"John Ferguson," 8:30.
Tremont—"Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Maxim Karolik, tenor, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Clarence Knudson, violinist, and Maude Erickson, soprano, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Eastern Star Women's Club: Meeting; Rev. Charles C. Keith, speaker, on "An Afternoon with Edgar Guest"; Hotel Vendome, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Metal Work, Miss Schacht, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Rehearsal, Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, private room, 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue.—Week days from 9 to 4:30, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions, Eighteenth century French designs; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgewood Millet drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest Nineteenth Century water colors. Eighteenth century French painting and sculpture. Exhibition of Drawings and Etchings by Goya.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, from 1 to 4; admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 570 Boylston Street—Boston Water Color Society annual exhibit.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Harry A. Vincent. Water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehner. Through Feb. 28.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 188 Newbury Street—An exhibition of paintings, etchings and drawings by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through March 10.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Scharvee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

For other exhibitions see Tuesday's Monitor.

The Tribune
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PUBLIC SCHOOLS LINKED TO GOALS OF PROGRESSIVES

(Continued from Page 1)

"lots of 'rithmetic and joggraphry" because they want it for that scale map of the school grounds they are pacing out to give the town officials and for the illustrated books they are making about Commander Byrd's trip; but now leaders of the P. E. A. say there ought to be millions of eager Johns and Marys filling the public schools of the United States.

Therefore ways should be found, they say, to make school a zestful adventure no matter how many public school problems like big classes, small budgets, bleak classrooms and hurried teachers need to be solved in the process.

"It is time, too, that we stopped dividing up schools into sheep and goats," Mr. Fowler pointed out. "There are schools frankly progressive and others frankly conservative; but in progressive schools are found conservative teachers here and there, and in many a conservative school are fine progressive teachers.

"To trot out the sheep and goat attitude is to make conservative schools take a defensive point of view which prejudices them against progressive ideas." Progressive teachers and school heads need to be tolerant of the conservatives' objections, and meet them in an understanding and practical way, it was said.

Even after many years, misconceptions of the aims of progressive educators are widely held, Mr. Fowler stated. A superintendent attending the N. E. A. department of superintendence convention told a leader of the Progressive Education Association that he was "using progressive methods" in his schools. He had added, he said, work benches, shops and stage equipment, and with them established numerous extra-curricular activities.

"Progressive education is continually misinterpreted in this way, to mean a mere adding of 'things to do' outside of classes while old methods of teaching within classes are allowed to go on" was Mr. Fowler's comment.

Properly speaking, there are no "extra-curricular" activities in true progressive education, say its leaders. All activities worth a place in the day's program should be a part of "school" and should be made to contribute directly to the all-around education of the child, they say.

An important work undertaken by the association since the Washington convention last spring and coming up for report during the present session is that of a committee which has been studying how college entrance requirements can be adjusted to free the secondary school and college preparatory classes in the high school from their present necessity of using old-style teaching methods.

Preparing Way for College

"We have all heard of progressive secondary schools but no one has ever seen one," said Mr. Fowler in explaining the way in which college entrance examinations and credits have tied the hands of teachers and superintendents in would-be experimental secondary schools.

This committee of 15 educators from well-established progressive schools and from colleges ready to find ways of accepting graduates of progressive schools, is expected to submit to both colleges and secondary schools optional programs and recommendations.

If these are adopted, the problem of "where do we go from here, boys?", which at the end of eight years in a progressive school has faced every college-minded child, will be solved. The results given out by this committee and their further recommendations to the schools themselves, may therefore be of the utmost importance to further extension of progressive education upward into senior high school and college regions.

Laboratory Method Used

Unusual among educational convention is the laboratory-study method upon which the program of the Progressive Education Association convention is built. The delegates literally go to school. This does not mean school visiting, although mornings are set apart for seeing the Detroit schools in action.

The "school" of the convention is the afternoon session, given over entirely to discussion groups whose subjects might all come under the general title, "How I Do It." Each group, led by an educator who has something worth sharing in his discussion subject, goes into conference for two hours. Individual members, both teachers and parents, pool experiences in these sessions.

Delegates sign up for attendance at discussion periods of their choice. The sections are kept small, new ones on the same subject being formed under a new leader for overflow members. An exhibit of children's, teachers' and parents' work is put on, entirely in connection with these discussion subjects.

Among the dozen and a half subjects considered important enough for this "conference school" are titles concerned with parent education, art as "another language" in the secondary school, the use of the school's environment as a laboratory, how far the child's interest can be considered in building the curriculum, and the teaching of beginning reading.

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Head of Progressive Education Association

Ellis, Wilmington, Del.
BURTON P. FOWLER

BONUS BILL IS VETOED BY HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

the proposed law will have no loan privilege until their certificates are two years old. . . .

"Among those who would receive the proposed benefits are included 387,000 veterans and 400,000 dependents, who are already receiving some degree of allowance or support from the Federal Government. . . .

"Pensions or allowances have been provided for the dependents of those who lost their lives in the war; allowances have been provided to those who suffered disabilities from the war; additional allowances were passed at the last session of Congress to all the veterans whose earning power at any time may be permanently impaired by injury or illness; free hospitalization is available not only to those suffering from the results of war but to large numbers of temporarily ill. Together with war-risk insurance and the adjusted compensation, these services now total an annual expenditure of approximately $600,000,000 and under existing laws will increase to $800,000,000 per annum in a very few years for World War veterans alone. A total of $5,000,000,000 has been expended upon such services since the war. . . .

"It is argued that the distribution of the hundreds of millions of dollars proposed by this bill would stimulate business generally. We cannot further the restoration of prosperity by borrowing from some of our people, pledging the credit of all the people, to loan to some of our people who are not in need of the money. . . .

"It is represented that this measure merely provides loans against a future obligation, and that, therefore, it will cost the American people nothing. That is an incomplete statement. A cost at once arises to the people when instead of proceeding by annual appropriation the Government is forced to secure a huge sum by borrowing or otherwise, especially in the circumstances of today when we are compelled in the midst of depression to make other large borrowings to cover deficits and refunding operations. An increased rate of interest which the Government must pay upon all long-term issues is inevitable. It imposes an additional burden of interest on the people which will extend through the whole term of such loans.

"The need of our people today is a decrease in the burden of taxes and unemployment, yet they—who include the veterans—are being steadily forced toward higher tax levels and lessened employment by such acts as this.

"There is a very serious phase of this matter for the wives and children of veterans and to the future security of veterans themselves. Each of these certificates is an endowment insurance policy. Any moneys advanced against them, together with its interest, will be automatically deducted from the value of the certificates in case of death or upon maturity."

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Wet Measures Are Rejected

"No legislation necessary" was reported by the legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's request that the State memorialize Congress to modify the Volstead Act and to enact legislation materially increasing the percentage of alcohol allowed in beverages.

The same committee reports "leave to withdraw" on the petition of Roland D. Sawyer, representative from Ware, to ask Congress to begin action toward terminating federal control of the liquor traffic and to restore to the states the power to regulate the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—A bill in the General Assembly known as the Crusaders' measure because it was supported by an organization which seeks modification of the state liquor enforcement laws was reported adversely to the Senate today. That body accepted the report and rejected the bill, 19 to 13, a party vote with Democrats for passage.

This bill was drawn to do away with penalties for the sale of beer, ale, porter and wine except where drunk on the premises.

Gravel Is Called Precious as Gold

The forty-niner, panning the creek beds in search of fortune, discarded a material which, under present conditions, is more valuable than the gold he kept, according to Prof. Frederick K. Morris of the department of geology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Discussing the movement afoot in Massachusetts to stimulate interest in a land economic survey, Professor Morris declared recently that the demand for gravel in mixing concrete has made deposits of that material in the United States worth more than the gold, but that, with every town in the Commonwealth searching for good gravel, the hit-or-miss method was still being pursued in seeking it out.

Professor Morris advocates a land survey not only for the systematic locating and recording of natural deposits, but likewise for the analyzing of soil, locating of underground water supplies, and classifying of rocks. He points out the advantage and economy of such a survey being undertaken by the State and covering the whole territory, rather than the sporadic and local efforts of independent groups to determine the nature of certain areas on their own initiative.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday, with not much change in temperature; moderate winds from the north and northwest; minimum temperature tonight around 28 degrees.

All New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures
(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb. 26	Max. Feb. 25		8 a.m. Feb. 26	Max. Feb. 25
Albany	22	40	Memphis	40	58
Atlantic City	32	44	Miami	50	76
Boston	34	44	Montreal	22	34
Buffalo	26	30	Nantucket	30	38
Calgary	14	..	New Orleans	50	62
Charleston	40	52	New York	30	50
Chicago	32	44	Philadelphia	30	50
Denver	30	46	Pittsburgh	28	48
Des Moines	24	52	Portland, Me.	34	44
Eastport	32	36	Portland, Ore.	42	50
Galveston	52	60	San Francisco	50	64
Hatteras	42	48	St. Louis	34	56
Helena	30	48	St. Paul	26	40
Jacksonville	42	58	Seattle	40	48
Kansas City	34	54	Tampa	52	64
Los Angeles	52	74	Washington	32	50

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 8:41 p. m., Friday 9 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:59 p. m.

DAYLIGHT BILL DEFEATED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—The House of Representatives yesterday defeated without debate a bill for statewide observance of daylight saving time. Rural interests had vigorously protested the measure at committee hearings, where daylight saving was supported by representatives of New Hampshire cities.

State Insurance Plan Is Reviewed

The State would enter the insurance business and offer automobile insurance at or near cost under the provisions of a bill before the Legislative Committee on Insurance today on petition of Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Establishment of a Massachusetts State Automobile Insurance Company to handle all types of automobile insurance in competition with private companies was the chief feature of the measure. Under this system, Mr. Goodwin argued, insurance could be offered at from 15 to 20 per cent lower rates than those now paid.

"The State went into the insurance business when it ordered motorists to pay insurance," he declared. "Now it is up to the State to see that the motorist gets his insurance as near cost as is possible."

Under Mr. Goodwin's proposal, the state company would operate as any mutual concern, only it would be a division of the Department of Public Works, with three directors appointed by the Insurance Commissioner with the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council.

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MONARCH PEANUT BUTTER
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YOU will find many delicious and wholesome foods that give joy and delight to growing boys and girls under the Monarch Lion Head Trade Mark.
A great favorite is Monarch Peanut Butter. Monarch Cocoa is an everyday treat. Youngsters like Monarch Food of Wheat, Monarch Orange Marmalade and Monarch Fresh Prunes. Don't forget Monarch Toffies, "America's finest candy."
Sold only by Independent Merchants
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MONARCH SUPER-QUALITY FOODS

RUSSIA IS
included in the route of the Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise to the Mediterranean this spring. Not Leningrad or Moscow in the north, but the Crimea in Southern Russia—on the Black Sea, with Sevastopol, Balaclava, ("The Charge of the Light Brigade"), Odessa and the Russian Riviera, gem of the whole country.

Greece to is featured. Athens, of course; and also, Epidaurus, and Mycenae and Tiryns, cities Homer sang of.

No other cruise visits these places; they are particular features of an itinerary that includes some thirty points of prime interest between the Azores and Constantinople.

Combine with this itinerary the delights of spring when the Mediterranean countries are loveliest. Then remember that Raymond-Whitcomb has run more cruises than any other travel company and therefore ought to be able to run them better. There is no cruise of equal attraction. From New York, April 14, on the Cunarder "Carinthia". Cherbourg and Southampton, May 19. New York, May 30.
Rates $725 and up
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Most of our 130 offices lend as little as $50, and charge nearly a third less than the lawful rate above $160 up to $300. Only husband and wife need sign—no other endorsers required. Friends, relatives, tradespeople, or employers are not informed. 20 months to repay.
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OIL EMBARGO DRIVE THREATENS CAUCUS HARMONY

House Republican Leaders, Facing Split, Seek Solution of Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—A powerful drive by midwestern independent oil interests to obtain an emergency oil embargo is jeopardizing the already embarrassed plans of Republican House leaders to hold a harmonious party caucus tonight. Northwestern farm bloc members have announced their refusal to attend and their intention of insisting upon important modifications in the Republican leadership.

Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, whose speakership is involved in tonight's meeting, is between three fires in the oil controversy. The Administration is not friendly to the opening of the tariff at this time.

The midwestern representatives supporting the embargo assert that unless their views are given consideration they will bolt the caucus. New England representatives, on the other hand, vigorously opposed to an oil duty because of the strong likelihood of an increase in the cost of fuel oil, have announced their firm intention of bolting should the Republican leaders bring the matter to the House floor.

Reject Embargo Bills

Republican leaders, acting on recommendations of the Administration, rejected a group of embargo bills in the House Ways and Means Committee last week. Among them was one for an oil embargo. The independent oil group, with headquarters in the capital, refused to accept this decision as final.

At the instigation of Mr. Longworth the Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee reopened the matter and it has been embroiled over it for three days. They summoned experts from the Bureau of Mines and from the Tariff Commission with whom they were closeted yesterday.

John E. Nelson (R.), Representative from Maine and leader of the antioil embargo group in the present discussion, said the testimony of the experts indicated the price of gasoline along the eastern seaboard would be affected by the proposed Garber measure. Its passage would also increase the cost of fuel oil on which New England industry now depends for a large share of its fuel supply, he maintained.

Willis C. Hawley (R.), Representative from Maine and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, estimated 57 per cent of New England's fuel oil comes from foreign countries.

The Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Hawley said the experts testified, consumed 74,000,000 barrels of imported crude and fuel oil during the past year. Besides this, it took 43,000,000 barrels from the mid-continent American fields.

New England Contends

New England interests contend it would be impossible for domestic oil producers to supply them with the difference without raising the price.

But the producers, many of whom have been clustered anxiously around the door of the Ways and Means Committee room, assert they can put down all the oil New England or the eastern seaboard can possibly consume at their ports at a lower or equal price.

Faced with conflicting points of view, the Republican committee members are seeking some common ground for legislation which will not affect Atlantic fuel oil prices and yet will give the western producers some of the protection they demand.

Importation on a percentage basis is the only suggestion so far which appears to have the slightest chance of permitting a compromise measure in the House. Domestic producers claim the threat of potential importation does more harm than actual imports.

By limiting imports to a percentage of domestic production the American oil-well owners would know in advance exactly what exports to expect, they say. New England representatives, it is declared, are prepared to accept such a proposal if the percentage is fixed high enough to guarantee them an adequate supply of fuel oil.

If a compromise or some solution of the issue can be reached in the House it will materially aid Republican leaders there in maintaining their organization of the House. If no acceptable arrangement is arrived at, it is not impossible that the Democrats will capture the Speakership and committee chairmanships in the next Congress.

WOLL ASKS BAN ON ALL IMPORTS OF SOVIET GOODS

(Continued from Page 1)

found little to indicate that the present system has behind it any mischievous intent but was dictated solely by a lack of international credit.

"Sound business judgment," he stated, "would suggest that with the passing of the necessity dumping would cease." It does not seem probable, he said, that the Soviet Government will in the future continue its present practice of depriving its domestic market of commodities and exporting them at prices lower than those prevailing in the world's markets.

The American laborer should under present conditions have the benefit of the doubt in the question of forced labor in Russia, however, and the American standard of living should be protected at all times, he adds.

Careful Judgment Urged

"Much organization and sinister purpose was uncovered by the committee in its investigation, but nothing startling or particularly menacing as regards actual results," Mr. Nelson states. "Communist aims and methods arouse our righteous indignation," he adds, "yet we should proceed to put needed reforms into effect sanely and sensibly without hate or haste or hysteria."

Although the United States has been passing through a period of economic depression, the Communist movement has made "no material headway" among the people, he says.

Mr. Nelson's recommendations to the House numbered six instead of the 14 of the rest of the committee. He proposed greater care on the part of consular officers in the selection of immigrants; appropriations to enable the Department of Justice to resume work of following up radical activities; appropriations to enable the Department of Labor to deport all undesirable and illegally entered aliens; strengthening of present deportation laws to get rid of all criminal aliens; constant and careful inspection by the post office authorities of all radical publications with consequent barring of any issues containing nonmailable matter as defined under existing law; and encouragement and support of organized labor.

Soviet Offer to Canada Expected to Be Rejected Despite Trade Depression

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Soviet Russia's offer to Canada, made through Col. Herbert J. Mackie, to purchase $10,000,000 worth of agricultural machinery during the present year, and to enter into an agreement to attend a conference on the problem of wheat marketing, with a view to the elimination of dumping, has little chance of being accepted, The Christian Science Monitor has been authoritatively advised.

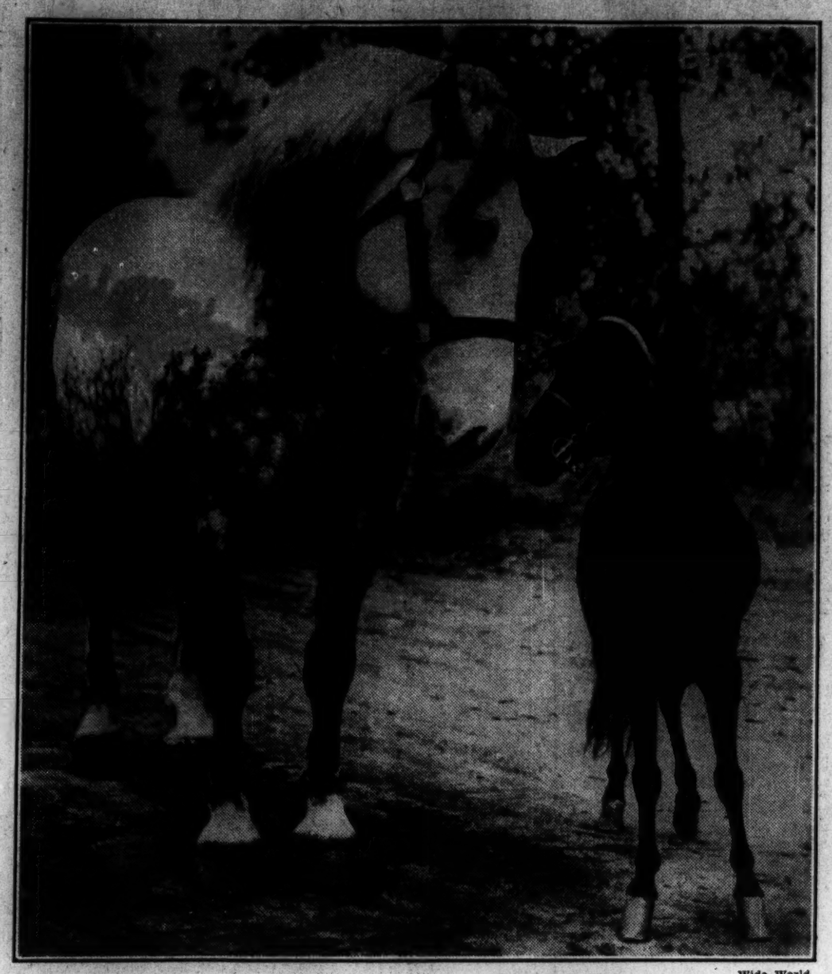
The offer is conditional on Canada buying approximately $3,350,000 worth of Russian coal in part payment for its machinery, the remainder being paid by Russia in gold.

Since last fall importers at the Government's request have refrained from coal importations from Russia, and it is understood that Canada is about to make this tentative embargo permanent by invoking a recent amendment to the tariff act that gives the Governor-in-Council authority to prohibit the importations of the products of any country not a signatory to the Versailles Treaty.

It is known that Russia's offer was presented to the Government some weeks ago and that it has not been under discussion by the Cabinet since that time.

Colonel Mackie's arguments that Russian coal would compete only with Welsh, Scotch and American, as no anthracite is mined in Canada, carries little weight in view of the widespread prejudice against the country entering into any kind of trade agreement with Soviet Russia, no matter how tempting it may appear at such a time as this.

Sam and Helen Talk It Over



Wide World

"SAM," GIANT PERCHERON HORSE, AND "LADY HELEN," SHETLAND PONY
There Is More Than a Hint of Curiosity Written Upon the Noses of These Two, as They Meet Before Competing in the Los Angeles-Beverly Hills Horse Show.

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—"Sam," giant Percheron horse, owned by the Carnation Stables of Pomona, and "Lady Helen," diminutive Shetland pony owned by D. G. Welty of Lincoln, Neb., are the largest and smallest entries in the Los Angeles-Beverly Hills Horse Show. "Sam" weighs 2400 pounds and "Lady Helen" 400 pounds. The two exhibited considerable interest when introduced, each no doubt wondering how the other could be so small, or large, as the case might be. They are considered among the finest of their classes.

ISSUE OF PARITY WITH FRANCE IS MISSING IN ROME

(Continued from Page 1)

by his visit to Rome—who is aiming to conclude not merely an Anglo-French naval agreement that would take into consideration Italian claims, but a general settlement, which would enable both France and Italy to adhere to the London Naval Treaty.

A naval understanding with France would pave the way for an all-round settlement of disputes between the two Latin countries and would thus both directly and indirectly remove one of the greatest dangers to peace in Europe.

"Italian public opinion," significantly writes the Tribuna, "has full confidence in the farseeing policy of Signor Mussolini." The policy of the Fascist Government, the Tribuna adds sincerely, "is directed to an effective reduction of armaments, and for this reason Italy has no suspicions or prejudices against any power.

Russians Find Threat in Franco-Italian Pact

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Feb. 26—The Soviet Union is an attentive spectator of the efforts to' compose Franco-Italian naval differences by British mediation. Press comment here sees therein a new threat to Soviet security, since it is believed here that France is attempting to barter concessions on the naval question for some assurance of British support for French continental policies.

Since the Soviet public opinion envisages France as the main anti-Soviet force in Europe, any abatement of Franco-Italian antagonism, which is considered here as a factor restraining French freedom of action, hence assuring Soviet security, would not be welcomed.

The "Red" Army newspaper Red Star, today outlines the Soviet conception of the British efforts to obtain Franco-Italian adjustment, writing, "British diplomacy has exploited the desire of France to guarantee its rear in event of conflict on the European continent. It also has appraised the keen desire of French imperialism for a guaranty of coöperation from England, in its aggressive policy against the Soviet Union. Since France sets as its nearest goal an anti-Soviet war, it naturally subordinates its naval policy in this goal. Diplomatic preparation against Russia was necessary for French imperialism, which shows great persistence and inventiveness in taking steps leading to this objective."

WANTS NAVY UNIT TO STAY

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Feb. 23 (By U. P.)—Virgin Island merchants dispatched a petition by air mail yesterday to the United States Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the proposed withdrawal of the naval units stationed here. The merchants asked officials of the Chamber of Commerce to intercede on their behalf with President Hoover and navy officers.

Prohibition Report Cost Under $100,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The prohibition report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement cost the nation between $50,000 and $100,000, revised estimates by the commission show.

Congress has given to the commission, all told, $500,000 for its work, and the balance of the appropriation is going into the 10 other studies of various phases of the national crime problem which the commission is rapidly bringing to completion.

When the commission brought out its dry law report, members of Congress who disagreed with the findings argued that the nation had wasted $500,000, apparently supposing that the entire sum had been spent on this one report. It was charged that the 80,000-word document had cost the nation in excess of $5 a word.

Members of the Wickersham group are now deriving some satisfaction out of figures just published by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives, showing the cost of Congress. These show that every hour that Congress is in session costs $1400 to the Treasury. At the eight-hour-day rate, the taxpayers must put up approximately $11,000 a day to meet the expense of the Legislature.

CHILEANS SEEK COAL MARKETS IN BRAZIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTIAGO, Chile—The proposal to place Chilean coal in Brazilian markets has been made to the Ministry of Commerce here. Great Britain, it is stated, exports around 1,000,000 tons a year to Brazil.

It is pointed out in the Chilean press that considerable difficulty and expense would be entailed in securing this market. However, it is believed that the Government might stimulate trade through boundary concessions, as in the case of recent assistance to southern farmers deprived of their British markets when the grain prices collapsed.

Dry Strategy Board Issues Call to Nation for Support of Drive

State Organizations Urged to Coöperate in Great Educational Campaign Through All Avenues of Publicity —Fruit Juice Amendment Filed in Congress

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—National dry groups of the country launched the political organization which will guide the temperance campaign in the 1932 presidential race at the close of the meeting here of the Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

The new body is to be a "board of strategy" with permanent offices in the capital, designed to enlist business, professional and lay groups generally in the political phases of the temperance movement, and to take over responsibility for the political guidance of the 33 national dry groups represented in the convention here just concluded.

The purpose of the conference was to set in motion a militant dry organization which could be functioning well in advance of the 1932 party conventions, which may decide the future of the Eighteenth Amendment. At the same time, the conference issued a call for support from community and state dry organizations all over the country, and recommended renewed and aggressive efforts to pave the way for the strongest temperance drive since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Recommendations Made

The four recommendations issued by the conference and embodying in general terms the thought of the meeting of dry groups, follow:

"1. We regard it as of the utmost importance that more adequate coöperation and activity be forthcoming on the part of the state organizations for the support, enforcement and observance of state laws, and for adequate coöperation in support of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"2. We suggest the establishment of state conferences.

"3. We appeal to the governing bodies of the several religious bodies to increase their efforts and coöperation in support of the Eighteenth Amendment by strongly backing the board, or committee on temperance, or social service of each of these denominations, and by providing a more adequate financial support for each such denominational board or committee.

"4. We recommend to every organization represented in this national conference the enlargement and extension of its work by speaking campaigns, the holding of prohibition institutes, increased publicity, a larger distribution of literature, and wherever and whenever possible the use of the radio, the public forum, the moving picture and all other helpful activities that will aid in promoting the most constructive program possible in the interest of the prohibition cause and law observance."

Volstead Act Amendment

While the dry conference was under way, Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, proponent of the original Eighteenth Amendment, was introducing a bill in Congress to amend the Volstead Act to meet the situation caused by the sale of grape concentrates and other fermentable fruit juices.

The Sheppard bill would strike from Section 29, dealing with the matter, the last sentence, which reads: "The penalties provided in this Act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar."

Explaining his bill and his views on the making of cider and wine Senator Sheppard said:

"It is my opinion that the sentence my bill eliminates does not permit and cannot properly be construed to permit the manufacture of intoxicating cider and fruit juices in the home. Inasmuch as great difference of opinion prevails as to the meaning of this sentence, however, I am introducing a bill to eliminate it in order to remove any possible source of controversy."

"Manufacturers of nonintoxicating cider for use in their homes or elsewhere are not required by any part of the Volstead Act to obtain permits and this sentence has served only to create a conflict of opinion and widespread misunderstanding as to what it really means."

GIFT STATUE TO BE SET UP

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.).—The statue "Friendship" which Charles E. Hughes gave to Brazil on behalf of the United States Government on the occasion of the Brazilian centennial exposition in 1922 has been removed from the warehouse where it has lain for the last nine years and taken to the United States Embassy where it will be erected.

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"The Shoe that's Different"

Foot-Joy shoes have a way of keeping you comfortable and relaxed though you walk all day on cement walks and tile floors. Foot-Joys are attuned to today's walking conditions. They are specially constructed to support your weight evenly—properly. When you wear them you'll notice a new balance in your walk, a new freedom in your stride. You'll go through a busy day with a sense of joy and comfort.

There's a Foot-Joy style for every occasion—street, sport or evening wear. Smart looking, moderately priced.

Send for illustrations in color, showing the new styles for Spring.

The above statements are also true of Foot-Joy Shoes for Women. Write for information.

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"It tastes like a party"

"I want some more." Little Billy Downes' chubby hands were extended, grasping his empty glass. He had just had his first taste of Burnett's Vanillamilk. Before that he always had to be coaxed to drink milk. Now he teases for it "fixed the party way." It is easy, simple, and good for children. Pour a glassful of milk, add a little sugar and half a teaspoon of Burnett's Vanilla. Try it for your children's supper tonight.

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"Safety" comes from the Latin "salvus" meaning "whole." At Central Savings, however, you not only "come out whole," but *whole plus* all the extra dollars your money has earned from day of deposit to day of withdrawal! For 72 years Central Savings has specialized in "old-fashioned safety." Its investments are only in securities that have *no business risk!* Safety first!

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NEW YORK
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I am the man
who had the helpless boy

The B&O

HE HAD explained to our people in Washington that he and his family must go to Decatur, Ill., with a helpless boy. As game and good-natured a little chap as you often meet, by the way. When they reached Decatur, he felt moved to write us. Here is one paragraph of his letter:

"Words cannot express the service your railroad gave my family and myself on our trip last week to Decatur. As you promised, there was an extra mattress on the boy's bed and a wheel chair waiting for him at the station. The different crews all the way through were interested in us and made everything comfortable and homelike. In fact, the boy had more attention than he did at the hospital. The meals were wonderful."

Whether the people who ride on our trains from the East or West are traveling for pleasure or business, they seem to anticipate an enjoyable journey, looking forward to the many historic places along our railroad, with a stop-over at Washington. We do all that we can to add to their pleasure and comfort, including the serving of meals which are remembered.

But we try to be especially considerate to those whom travel might be a trial. Our engineers are instructed to start and stop gently and to take curves easily. Spring-ends are cushioned in rubber to absorb vibrations. Many have told us that they sleep better on the B & O.

If you have occasion to travel soon, why not try the B & O? We are very sure that you would like our service.

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It tells how a solidly organized concern, dealing mainly in perishable foodstuffs, was able to come through a year of general depression, and *earn dividends* for its shareholders.

It shows that Swift & Company's profits come chiefly from savings and the elimination of waste.

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There are chapters on the Consent Decree and its modification; on Swift's service to the small retailer; on the incessant competition in the packing business; on Swift & Company's marvelous distributive system—and many other important subjects.

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Teacher Unemployment Held Largely Due to Specialization

"Californian Commission Counsels Employing More Capable Men Instructors and Dissuading Applicants Who Are Unfitted

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 9

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the classroom teacher's position in molding the history of the race. For this reason the selection of those admirably fitted to fill such a post in the public schools is a paramount necessity of education. But while much is done toward selecting and training teachers according to the best-known practices, the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems has found considerable popular dissatisfaction with the present teaching corps.

These findings of the commission, together with its inquiry into the difficulties of state-trained teachers in finding employment, were reviewed in the previous article of this series. Proceeding with its evaluation of teacher surpluses, the report will continue.

"There is, however, one form of oversupply of teachers which seems to be particularly unfortunate and which it seems might be remedied by making information available to young people entering teachers, colleges as to the specific school needs. That is the training of large numbers of young people to teach in certain rather specialized fields of school work when it could be predicted in advance that very few positions would be available for them at the end of the college courses.

Warning Advocated

"Indeed, during recent years too many teachers in such specialized fields have been graduated by our teachers' colleges. While, of course, the State could not refuse to give training in any particular field to any qualified person who might apply for it, there is no question but that many young people would be grateful for advice which would direct their ambitions and their studies toward fields of school work where there would be at least a reasonable prospect of finding employment.

"Particularly is this true with respect to the fact that the attractive salaries being paid to California's high school teachers have resulted in a surplus of secondary school teachers on the one hand, and, on the other hand, a marked shortage of primary school teachers for the less-desirable positions. There are in California, for example, only a certain number of classes in high schools devoted to art, music, home making, and the speech arts. If teachers are trained to qualify for only one of these subjects and an excessively large number of students fit themselves therefor, the supply will exceed the demand, and the capable, well qualified, may be barred because their work in teachers' college was not adapted to the anticipated employment market.

Specialization Deplored

"In fact, California, in common with most other states, has regulated its production of teachers by rule of thumb. It seems reasonable to suppose that material improvements could be made in the adjustment of teacher supply to teacher demand by making a careful study of present maladjustments, particularly as regards the overproduction of teachers holding limited special certificates."

Turning to another phase of the problem, the report will continue:

"There has come to the attention of the commission another matter which seems to call for thoughtful consideration, because it might seriously affect the teacher supply for the smaller high school.

"It is the proposal for a rather restricted delimitation of the high school credential to major subjects. While knowledge of the subject to be taught is a prerequisite to satisfactory teaching, this plan would make all high school credentials practically special—at least it would limit certificates quite narrowly, while at present the general high school certificate permits the teaching of a wide range of subjects. Two comments are in point:

"'It would be a great hardship to many small high schools to limit certification to the subjects in which the applicant has received a teaching major or minor.'

"'I am not in sympathy with the plan of limiting high school teachers to one subject or one field. We are still a sparsely settled state. Nearly all of the new recruits must begin in a small school, teaching several different subjects. Theoretically limiting teachers to their major or minor subjects is right; it does not work in practice.'

Restricting Training

"It is a question whether some of the institutions may not be attempting too ambitious programs of offerings, and in so doing fall short in the specific professional work which the teacher college is set to do.

"Marked disapproval is being expressed of any tendency to divert the teacher training institutions from the strictly professional functions for which they have been chartered. If it should develop that the privilege of granting the A. B. Degree should be interpreted by any as an opportunity to depart from the specific task of teacher training and use these institutions as purely academic four-year colleges, the State might find itself suddenly endowed with seven schools of higher learning, in addition to the university, but lacking in adequate teacher training facilities for elementary teachers. The purpose for which the teachers' colleges were established is plainly set forth in the law which states: 'The state teachers' colleges shall have for their object the education of teachers for the public schools.'

"As a result of hearings, correspondence and interviews, the commission is convinced that the crux of most difficulties relating to public school teachers lies in the fact that not enough care is devoted to diverting from teaching young people who are physically, mentally or temperamentally unfit for training children. Although state-owned teacher colleges may not be legally empowered to bar entrants on such grounds, these colleges are in a strategic position to dissuade obviously unfit students from spending much money and two to four years of time and effort in an endeavor to fit themselves for a vocation in which they can never succeed, and in which their very presence is a constant handicap and stigma on the efforts of the more competent.

"The commission views with approval the work already being done along this line by at least one of California's teachers' colleges, which reports that last year over 125 candidates for the teaching profession were induced to transfer their enrollment to a junior college, and to adopt other plans for their life work. In that direction, the commission believes, there lies the promise of finer teachers and better teaching for our children.

More Men Teachers Urged

"The commission is of the opinion that county boards of education should discontinue certificating teachers on examination in lieu of graduation from a teachers' training institution. The teacher who secures a certificate by examination has missed the advantages that come from practice teaching in a teacher training institution, and, with a position, he serves to exclude one better qualified; without a position, he adds one more to the number of the unemployed.

"While it recognises that the schools in their efforts to secure men teachers must compete in the labor market with industry, business and the professions, the commission believes that in the best interest of growing boys, every effort should be made to increase the number of capable men teachers employed.

"The commission feels that the rapid, far-reaching developments of business and agriculture have so overtaxed the supply of properly trained teachers that it has become necessary to make certain radical adjustments in teacher training courses. As yet, existing programs do not exactly meet requirements.

"In view, therefore, of the great numbers who are not taking teacher training, of the disturbing excess of teachers holding certain types of certificates, of the wide diversification of the curricula and of the undefined status of the teachers' colleges, the commission recommends:

"That the State Department of Education make a careful study of all teacher training institutions in California to discover how well present training is adapted to the State's educational needs; whether the great diversification in the curricula of these schools is desirable; whether the power of granting credentials in so many specialized subjects should not be limited; how, through coöperation between the schools and the State's institutions for higher education, agricultural and commercial teacher training can be set in step with the changed and increasing demands for teachers; whether there should not be a limitation of the right to give credentials in some of the specialized subjects, and, if so, in what lines and in which institutions.

"That no teacher should be educated at state expense for a special certificate only, whose education would not qualify him for some type of general certificate.

"That no plan be adopted that limits too narrowly the general high school credential.

"That the certification of teachers by county boards of education be discontinued."

Further teacher problems, including retirement and tenure laws, will be discussed in the tenth article of this series.

FLYING FROM ICE STOPPED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered stopped after March 1 flying from frozen ponds and lakes, a feature of many New Hampshire carnivals this winter. The commission declared the ruling necessary because of the softening of snow and ice after March 1.

Auto-graphs

Front Drive "Baby" at Last!

THE first front-drive small car, selling for $835, bowed to the public at the Berlin International Automobile Show, which opened Feb. 19. The Stoewer, as it is known, has four cylinders and accommodates four persons. The show ends March 1. About 450 firms and 10 nations are represented this year. Again the small car is the center of attraction. Sharing in the popularity of the Stoewer is the Fahrmaschine, literally "travel machine," also known as the "average man's car." This is marketed by Ardie-Gans and has such low horsepower that it will not be subject to the German motor vehicle tax and the driver will not be required to carry a license.

While the six- and eight-cylinder cars have gained some ground and the 16-cylinder cars have increased in number, there are no surprises in these lines. Evidence of the growing utility of the truck is seen in the exhibits displayed by 24 factories, covering every line from the small delivery car to the huge Diesel trucks.

* * *

Taxicabs Take To Advertising

Entertainment for the taxicab customer! In all large cities of the United States, Checker taxicabs will soon display rotating advertisements, 20 in a reel, movie-style, illuminated day and night. Each advertisement will be seen by the customer for eight seconds before another flashes on.

The entire round will consume three minutes. An ordinary 15-minute trip of about three or four miles, will throw each advertisement on the screen five times for a total exposure of 40 seconds each. The Adometer, as the device is called, operates from the engine. Other commercial vehicle companies are considering the equipment.

* * *

Drivers Will Warm to This

A system for heating and ventilating closed motor cars has been invented by Dr. W. J. McCormick of Toronto. It is said to give rapid initial heating and to maintain a temperature of 70 degress in zero weather. When the car is parked the system warms the car with stored-up heat.

The mechanism consists of an air compartment with synchronizing shutters placed inside the hood of the automobile. Leading from the top and bottom of this are two tubes. One carries the heated air from the partition to the front compartment of the car, while the bottom tube draws cool air from the floor of the rear compartment. The inventor claims that the mechanism will eliminate gas from the car interior.

* * *

Safety Drive In Carolina

North Carolina's Legislature is faced with two measures designed to increase highway safety. One of them provides steps to rid the State's highways of an estimated 100,000 mechanically unfit cars. The other aims to introduce a drivers' license patterned after the uniform motor code.

Motor vehicle checkups, such as those instituted in Massachusetts and other states, are being urged in North Carolina. But efforts to have all drivers licensed and examined are considered most practical in attaining greater safety. Why? Because they place the emphasis upon the driver rather than upon the car.

While there is no question regarding the value of motor vehicle checkups, motor clubs stress the point that, 95 times out of 100, accidents are caused by incompetency or recklessness on the part of the driver. This fact is borne out by the Travelers Insurance Company figures based on a national survey. They show that in 1930, there were 36,806 cars involved in accidents. Of these, 32,721 were said to be in good condition.

* * *

Marmon Adopts New Car Policy

Marmon is the latest to adopt the forward-looking policy of presenting all new car models in November and December. G. M. Williams, Marmon president, said the idea constituted the decade's outstanding contribution to the stabilization of the automotive industry.

More intelligent, regular improvements by manufacturers, a firmer footing for the dealer, and added attractions for the automobile shows are cited as the chief advantages of the policy.

As for you, Mr. and Mrs. Motorist, you will know that when you buy the new car, a smarter model to make your pride-and-joy look out of date, will not burst over the motor horizon for at least 12 months!

* * *

Oil Sir? What Number Please?

A few months hence oil may be sold at gas stations the same as collars, shoes, suits and shirts—by sizes! Light, medium and heavy will be obsolete and numbers 10 to 70 will designate the brands of lubricating oil under a system developed by the Society for Automotive Engineers in cooperation with leading manufacturers.

The size of a man's collar in no way denotes the quality of the linen. Neither will the number of the oil tell its quality, but rather its viscosity, or body. This point is stressed—that the numbers are for convenience and do not classify lubricating qualities.

* * *

Austin Six Fills the Gap

And now for the Austin six! It sells for $1000. It is heralded as the ideal average man's car. It will be a bit larger than the present "baby" and will fill the gap between the internationally famous seven-horsepower model and the larger, popular sixes. There you have it—just as it is—in a nutshell!

* * *

1930 Retail Sales Are High

Despite the sharp decrease during 1930 in the sale of passenger cars and trucks, retail sales value of all automotive products showed a gain of approximately $1,500,000,000 over the 1929 totals, according to a compilation appearing in the annual statistical issue of Automotive Industries.

The 1930 estimated total retail value of tires, shop equipment, accessories, repair parts and supplies, fuels and lubricants, and commercial and passenger cars, reached $12,000,000,000 for the first time in history, the figures show. Retail sales of fuels and lubricants reached $3,333,000,000, slightly more than the retail value of commercial and passenger cars combined.

Education Against Swindles Planned

Education for financial protection and the curbing of unsound business practices is to be offered through a new division organized by the Boston Better Business Bureau, according to announcements being circulated this week.

The work of the new division will be devoted to decreasing the number of prospective victims of fraud by informing the public regarding methods pursued by swindlers, and equipping it with facts on which safer and saner investments may be predicated, the notice says.

The faculties of the bureau for reaching the public will be utilized by the new educational division, the proposed program including the use of the Investigator, published monthly by the bureau; posters, distributed weekly; bulletins, advertisements in coöperating publications, radio broadcasts, pamphlets, car cards, billboards, news releases and talks.

Another important function of the educational division of the bureau will be to coöperate with educational institutions and other agencies in promoting courses in personal economics (money management) in the public and other schools.

Calls Helpfulness Freemasonry's Aim

HERBERT W. DEAN

New Ships Ordered by Eastern Lines

Contracts for the building of two twin-screw, oil-burning ships at a cost of $7,000,000 have been awarded the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., according to announcements made here today.

Officials of the company have also announced that New England manufacturing plants will provide a large share of the material to be used in the vessels, thus giving employment to a great many workers in this section.

The two ships will be put in service early in 1932, the announcements say, one between Boston and St. John, N. B., the other between New York and Yarmouth, N. S. They will have a speed of between 20 and 22 knots, a cruising radius of 13 days at 18 knots an hour, and each will have a capacity for 736 passengers besides crews of 178 men. The shipbuilders have assured the Eastern Lines that work will begin at once.

RELIEF LIGHTSHIP SENT TO PORTLAND

Relief Lightship No. 90 has been overhauled at the United States Lighthouse Depot, Chelsea, and left Boston yesterday for Portland, Me., where it will become the regular Portland Light Vessel, stationed off the harbor of that city. It is to replace the older wooden lightship No. 74, now stationed at Portland, and the latter is to be sent to Boston, where it will be overhauled and will replace the light vessel on Hens & Chicken Station, which is now without motive power. The Portland Light Vessel has power, and will be more modern than the present vessel used on the southerly side of Cape Cod.

FORMER GRAND DUKE HAS PASSED ON

OLDENBURG, Ger., Feb. 24 (AP)—The former Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg passed on today.

The Grand Duke abdicated Nov. 11, 1918. Revolutionary sailors from Wilhelmshaven told him that the time for royalty in Germany had passed. Afterward he lived quietly on his family estate at Rastede and took up farming and local industrial interests.

Greater Usefulness to Society Urged as Ideal of Masonic Craft

Coöperation Pledged by Many Grand Jurisdictions to Make Dedication of Washington Memorial Temple Outstanding Event in History of Fraternity

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Freemasonry must be prepared to meet and satisfy the growing present-day highly critical thought, was the keynote of a discussion before the Conference of Grand Masters of Masons in the United States yesterday. Such thought, it was stated, will continue its relentless scrutiny of all organizations.

This belief was expressed by Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of the State of New York, who gave his views on the question in the agenda of the conference, "What are the best methods to be employed for the perpetuation of the Institution of Freemasonry and the promotion of its usefulness to society?" Most American institutions are at this time facing a crisis, he declared.

Educational processes had put into the minds of the people the perspicacity to delve into everything, and Freemasonry must come under the light this highly natural scientific age with something more than a strictly historical and sentimental basis, and a smug satisfaction in what it has done, was his view.

Lack of knowledge of its own incentives and workmanship is one of the problems before the brotherhood today, Mr. Johnson declared. "What do the members know about Freemasonry, its background and its foreground," he asked, adding that some enter into it and think of it solely as a sort of insurance or protection to their families in the event of future distress and some for its social convenience in their lives. Awakening to a better basis than the merely social and secret aspects of the order, members should be brought to a better understanding of the art of Freemasonry itself, the speaker said.

Careful Selection Urged

Mr. Johnson advocated the use of much more care in the selection of applicants for the privilege of Masonic degrees than has heretofore been apparent, declaring it was essential that quality be made to count to an even greater extent in the future than in the past. He believed that intellectual capacity and character should be given the major consideration and should not be subordinated to the requirement of physical perfection demanded by the fraternity, a heritage from the operative craft of medieval times.

At the beginning of the meeting, it was emphasized that it was not the intention of the conference to form a general Grand Lodge of the United States or to have any of its deliberations construed to tend in that direction. This was done to allay any fears that such action would infringe upon the rights of the 49 Grand Jurisdictions now existent.

Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Massachusetts, was elected chairman of the conference, succeeding Milton M. Meyers of Oregon, and at the same time J. Claude Keiper, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, was reelected secretary-treasurer for the fifth successive year. On taking the chair, Mr. Dean declared that the chief aim of Freemasonry being helpfulness, he believed its future to rest in increased better understanding between Freemasons throughout the world.

Coöperation Pledged

Consideration of the agenda of the conference was conducted by William G. Snyder, Grand Master of Pennsylvania. How the 49 Grand Jurisdictions can best contribute to make the dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple next year one of the most outstanding events in the history of the fraternity, was freely discussed. Declarations of the utmost cooperation on the part of the various jurisdictions were made.

Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, and chairman of the executive committee of the Memorial Association, stated that so far as the association is concerned the dedication ceremonies would officially be in charge of Ancient Craft Masonry. He explained that the United States Commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington had set aside a week to be called Masonic Week, and that the association would act as a link between the commission and Masonic bodies other than those of the Ancient Craft.

Invitations are to be sent to every Grand Lodge on the North American continent and every Grand body is to be invited to give a ceremonial in the Memorial Temple some time during 1932, it was stated. It was proposed that individual lodges and districts hold ceremonies at home, to synchronize with those held in Alexandria.

Those who attended the conference were greeted by President Hoover at the White House at noon.

It was decided to hold the next conference of Grand Masters here during the second week of May, 1932. Present at the conference were 39 Grand Masters, with representatives from 45 grand jurisdictions attending, many of the Grand Masters also bringing other officials of their grand jurisdictions with them.

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SUB-ARCTIC SHIP HONORS JULES VERNE

(Continued from Page 1)

ast is not yet decided upon, but in addition to 12 expert submarine sailors from the United States Navy, it may include a Canadian natural scientist and a German doctor.

At the end of February the crew will take the Nautilus for preliminary under-ice tests off the coast of Maine. It is expected that there will also be trials in the Hudson River, probably near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Fresh water tests are necessary, the explorers say, because of the presence at the surface of the Arctic Ocean of a layer of fresh water about 30 feet in depth. This clear water has melted from the ice and snow above the surface.

The vessel will head for London at about May 1 and from there it will proceed to Tromsö, Norway, and about July 1 it will sail from Spitzbergen, a large mountainous island above the Scandinavian countries. Keeping close to the Greenwich meridian, the voyagers hope to spend a few days at the north pole, and then penetrate what is known to explorers as "the blind spot." This unexplored region, the largest white spot left on the map, they plan to traverse in zigzag fashion. By the end of August, the submarine should be well out in Bering Strait. That part of the trip within the arctic circle is estimated to be 2100 miles in length.

"The hazards of a submarine trip are not at all comparable to those of an airship expedition," Lieutenant Commander Danenhower said. "Our greatest danger will come from being caught under the ice. If for some reason we couldn't rise to the surface of the water, we wouldn't be able to recharge the electric battery. The Diesel engine which charges the battery will work only in the open air.

May Stay Down Six Days

"A sister boat of the O-12 stayed under water for four days with a crew of three officers and 30 men. With our smaller crew of 18, and with the additional oxygen and soda lime arrangement which cleans out the carbon dioxide in the air, we ought easily to be able to stay down for six days."

It ought not to be difficult to rise above the ice, he pointed out, as the ice in the polar region is never solid, and during the summer months there are open places in the great ice floes every 20 or 25 miles.

The average thickness of the ice is between seven and ten feet. The Nautilus is equipped with auxiliary drills capable of piercing 100 feet of ice if need be, and in case of emergency, chemicals or explosives (probably metallic calcium) can be used. These will be carried out into position by the divers, after which the submarine will move to a safe distance.

The explorers believe that the possibilities of meeting icebergs are remote. The Danish charts of the arctic region show icebergs only on the Greenland side. Icebergs are born in the gargantuan glaciers of that island, but are carried south by the ocean currents.

The Russians have probably done more under-ice cruising than any other nation. During the early years of the World War they carried on rather extensive submarine campaigns which most people knew little about, according to leaders of the expedition.

The men say they can be certain of more or less calm weather. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen declared the arctic one of the least stormy large regions of the world. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has explored the arctic regions for 11 years, says that storms are very rare, and that when they do come it is along the mountains of the coastal regions. This is important because the Wilkins expedition plans to be on the surface of the water for one-third of the time.

Expect 10,000 Feet of Water

To the natural scientist, the first submarine exploration of the polar region is of intense interest. From previous soundings by Nansen, Peary, Amundsen and Wilkins, it is generally believed that there is an average depth of 10,000 feet in the Arctic Ocean, but it is not known whether the contour at the bottom is a conical depression, or whether it is shaped like a basin.

There is a natural scientific law that any plastic mass spun rapidly about will produce depression at one end, and protuberance at the other. Confirmation of this theory will explain the presence of high mountains at the south pole, and will accordingly be of extraordinary value to natural scientists. This is the most important reason for the trip.

A second purpose is the desirability of ascertaining the practicability of maintaining meteorological stations on the ice floes for six months of the year. Observation here would throw valuable light on the origin and course of cyclones. It is known that ice formations and currents have an important bearing on the climate of Europe. The feasibility of such stations will depend on the thickness of the ice, and general weather conditions.

There is a possibility that new islands will be discovered near the coast of Siberia or Alaska.

"We are doing international work," Sir Hubert said, "and we expect to make no national claims. We are not dependent on any government, and are carrying with us the three flags of the members of the crew: British, Norwegian and American.

"One cannot afford to rush things in the arctic," he continued. "The arctic is a place, where, to accomplish much, one must bide his time and proceed with caution. Such adventures as boys hanker after are generally the outcome of ignorance or incompetence, for there is more hard work than adventure on expeditions. An adventure often means a task not done, a condition unforeseen, and in these days, provided always that you know of others' adventures, adventures may be avoided.

Has Life of Adventure

In spite of Sir Hubert's avowed contempt for adventuring, his life contains more adventures than most people read about. He was born in 1888, the child of a South Australian rancher. His childhood experiences with the droughts and scorching heat impressed him early with the need for more accurate weather forecasting.

At 15 he was a stowaway, but was taken back to attend the Adelaide School of Mines, from which he was graduated as an electric engineer. He took up motion picture photography in the early days of that industry, specializing in stunt photography from balloons, airplanes and parachutes. In 1912 he became photographic correspondent to the London Daily Chronicle, and took pictures of the Balkan wars from the Turkish side.

His first arctic experience came in 1913, when he joined Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition as photographer for the Gaumont Motion Pictures. Although he lost all his cameras in a shipwreck off the north coast of Alaska, he remained with the expedition four years, and was soon appointed second in command. In 1917 he joined the Australian forces in Europe, where he won a commission as captain in the air force.

In 1919 he took part in the England-to-Australia air races, but was forced down in Crete.

He is a naturalist, as well as photographer, aviator and explorer. He led an expedition into the tropics of Australia for the British Museum, where he collected 5000 specimens of native fauna, and studied the flights of birds for use in aeronautics.

He accompanied Shackleton to the antarctic, and was commander of two subsequent arctic flights and one flight to the antarctic. In a hurricane in the South Seas he was washed overboard by a giant wave, and in the next minute he was swept back on deck by the same wave.

Lost in the Arctic

Probably his most dangerous experiences were with Lieut.-Col. Ben Eielson in 1928 in the arctic. Snow and adverse winds had checked their speed, and had driven them off their course. The engine suddenly stopped its purring, and Lieutenant Eielson made a perfect landing in a patch of smooth ice 15 by 30 yards in extent, surrounded by high ridges of snow and ice. When daylight came and they saw the precipitous snowbanks and quivering young ice which surrounded them, they considered their landing a miracle.

They deserted their plane, for all radio communication had been destroyed, and began their 15-day fight for Beechley Point, Alaska, 80-odd miles in the distance. They dragged behind them improvised sleds filled with clothes, chocolate, biscuits and their precious half-gallon of gasoline. Each night they built snow houses in native style. They averaged 16 ounces of food daily; they dashed madly over ice which sagged like a stretched blanket when you stepped upon it.

Sir Hubert was not the first of his family to think of exploring the arctic from beneath the sea. Bishop Wilkins of Chester, Eng., secretary of the British Royal Geographical Society in 1643, was the first to visualize a submarine boat, according to the explorer. The Bishop is supposed to have drafted a design for his boat, though it was never built. According to the legend, this man dreamed of exploring the unknown arctic with this imaginary craft.

Far From the Clatter of Business

Upper left, Underwood

WHERE EMPLOYEES GATHER FOR SOCIABILITY

Upper Row, Left to Right—Devon Club, Luke, Md., Run by West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.; Sylvania Lodge of the Sylvania Products Co., Emporium, Pa. Bottom—Imperial Club of Ingersoll Rand Co., Painted Post, N. Y.

Club Houses of Country Plants Increasing in Industrial Favor

Many Serve Both as Retreats for Employees and for Accommodating Visiting Buyers, Salesmen or Officials From Main Office in the City

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK--Several industrial concerns having plants in the country have taken steps to provide visiting buyers and other business guests with accommodations to please the most fastidious and entertainment that often is a pleasant variation to that which one gets in a large city. Facilities of this kind have made the visit to the country plant a pleasure and the companies which provide these attractions have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the indirect commercial results.

Among the most interesting of these efforts is the club for employees of the Sylvania Tube Company at Emporium, Pa., called Sylvania Lodge, a three-story frame building, built for residential purposes. Here out-of-town visitors are entertained as personal guests.

The lodge has been comfortably furnished by the Sylvania executives to permit about 16 visitors to remain overnight. There have been times when as many as 25 guests, unmindful of crowded conditions, have "piled in" and stayed through the night rather than go to a hotel. The company feels that the good will established by keeping the representatives and other visitors in a collective unit, rather than to have them separate into groups, as they would do in a hotel, more than compensates for the expense involved.

Another of the large companies to sense the value of a hostelry of this nature is the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. One of their largest establishments is at Piedmont, W. Va., and right across the Potomac River at Luke, Md., they started a club for employees 20 years ago. This club, more or less a makeshift at the start, has grown from year to year until today it has all the facilities of a modern club—library, gymnasium, showers and other conveniences.

It is a regular club for men, and although not equipped for serving meals at all times, food is supplied by an outside caterer. It is often used for the entertainment of visitors.

At Covington, Va., and also at Mechanicville, N. Y., the company maintains golf courses. The club houses connected with them have ample rooms, showers and libraries and equipment with which to serve buffet luncheons. The clubs are patronized mostly by employees, but visiting buyers always are entertained in them when they show an inclination.

While not located in the country, furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids have developed a city institution in which to entertain visiting buyers. This is the Furniture Club of Grand Rapids, a beautifully furnished club in the Hotel Pantlind, which is operated all year round for members, but during the furniture expositions in January, May, July and November, is open to visiting buyers.

One of the most notable of the country club establishments, primarily for employees, is the Imperial Club at Painted Post, N. Y., maintained by the Ingersoll-Rand Company. Employees pay no charge for using this club, which is located in a beautiful colonial dwelling on a large estate. In the rear of the fine old house are dormitories accommodating approximately 100 men. There are a few guest rooms for visitors.

Regular dining service is provided and the building is used for general social activities. Upon the seven-acre plot are a baseball diamond, tennis courts and a grand stand accommodating about 1500 people.

In some instances manufacturing concerns have preferred to back hotels that are not directly connected with their industries, but which would provide adequate facilities to visiting representatives of other enterprises. Such a hotel is the Manchester Hotel at Middleton, Ohio, backed largely by the American Rolling Mill Company, but also by other manufacturers.

Another place of this sort is the Irving House at Dalton, Mass., in the heart of the Berkshires, which is maintained by the Crane company interests. It is open to the public throughout the year and offers exceptional sport facilities, with a swimming pool, bowling alleys, gymnasium, tennis courts and a skating rink.

LOFT, INC. REPORT

Loft, Inc., reports for the six months ended Dec. 31 net of $176,828 after interest, depreciation, etc., equivalent to 17c a share on 1,023,189 no-par shares. Net sales were $4,804,520; net $407,648; interest, discounts, etc., $39,461; depreciation and amortization $165,859; provision for loss of commission, interest, etc., $35,500; net profit $176,828.

'Real' Indian Wares Made in Factories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—How to overcome an oversupply of Indian jewelry, augmented further by spurious products, is a problem now facing the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It expects soon to take up the matter of unfair competition with the Federal Trade Commission. A number of manufacturing companies, according to bureau officials, are producing silver jewelry and selling it as authentic Indian products. In some instances Indians are hired to operate the machines which manufacture them, but they are not the real Indian handwork.

The trade commission already has before it a case involving manufactured "Indian" rugs, said to be misrepresented in advertising as real Indian products.

A suggestion has been made that a government stamp be placed on Indian goods, but it is believed it would be difficult to have the Indians submit their wares.

New Hampshire's Little Crossroads Schoolhouse 'Ain't What It Used to Be'

Quirk in Educational Law Sends Such a Flow of Funds Into Some Areas That Radio and Motion Pictures Are Supplementing Spellin' Book and 'Jography' as Teachers' Tools

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—You'd never know the little old red schoolhouse now.

By a curious quirk in the workings of New Hampshire's educational statutes, rural children, in many instances, are getting the latest luxuries in public instruction, state officials pointed out today.

The cross-roads school of 1931 has its radio, its phonograph, its motion picture machine, and its year-around motor transportation system, a statistical census now in process of completion shows.

The curious quirk in the educational situation in the Granite State that makes this possible is a law which provides that every town and village must collect for school expenses at least $3.50 for each $1000 of tax assessed property within its area. If a community, blessed with more real estate than children, doesn't use its obligatory cash quota on the upkeep of its own schools, it must turn the surplus over to the department of education's state headquarters.

Most rural districts are reluctant to relinquish cash on hand when there's the alternative of spending it locally. In consequence, the three R's are absorbed by pupils in many small settlements amid surroundings not to be equaled in many of the wealthier big towns.

By way of a concrete example, state educational heads cite a "backwoods" school in the shadow of Crawford Notch.

So isolated and sparsely inhabited is the district that the children of school age ordinarily number only from two to five. Big lumber firms, operating in the vicinity, however, have taxable holdings which net the town's educational fund a golden revenue.

And that's a "break" for the kids.

Nothing's too good for them, so long as it makes for their mental betterment and keeps money at home that might otherwise go to Concord and the State at large.

The local schoolhouse, recently rebuilt, is small in size but is of ultra-modern design and quality. It has an electric lighting plant and a heating system that couldn't be bettered. The schoolroom radio, purchased with expense no object, brings the news of the world and musical and current stage and lecture program features of the nation to the ears of the class at the teacher's will.

The teacher herself is one whose services were sought elsewhere but whose price was too high for urban school committees to meet.

This school in the woods has a motion picture machine of commercial type, capable of putting on as good a show as most small town theaters. School funds purchase educational films of current interest.

"No sir," the state officials say, "the little old red schoolhouse isn't what it used to be."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Martha Carleton, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Jessie B. White, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Mabel Montgomery Mooney, Brooklyn, N. Y.
David Robert McClellan, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Marion G. Noble, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Fannie B. Rumpel, Watertown, Wis.
Miss Hannah Campbell, Winthrop, Mass.
Ida L. Hulbert, Surrey Lodge, Harrow, England
Mrs. Emma Hunter, Cambridge, Mass.
Geraldine Markham, Watertown, Mass.
Annette Field, Cambridge, Mass.
Betty Teel, Arlington, Mass.
Ruth Woodward, Watertown, Mass.
Jane Hesslein, Belmont, Mass.
Philip Campbell, Winthrop, Mass.
Miss Elinor Campbell, Winthrop, Mass.
Belle S. Weaver, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Eastern Dog Club Makes 1931 Awards

Ch. Weltona Frizette of Wildoaks, wire-haired fox terrier, 1930 winner, owned by Mrs. R. C. Bondy, yesterday was awarded the 1931 prize as the best dog in the Eastern Dog Club show at the Boston Garden. Although the competition was keen the winner scored an impressive victory. Earlier the terrier won top honors in the terrier competition.

Gamecock Duke of Wales, a greyhound owned by George S. West, won in the sporting group, while in the non-sporting section, Ch. Greencore Ah Ling, Ormand Deignan's chow-chow, was declared winner in a close duel. In the toy class first prize was taken by a Pomeranian, Sealand Career, from the Radiant Kennels.

Blue Dan of Happy Valley topped the gun dog group. Cuno von Moritzburg, a husky Great Dane, came in for premier honors in the working class competition. The Shelterfield Kennel's team of Sealyhams won in the sporting brace class, while William Cornhill of Providence scored a double victory, winning the non-sporting brace and team classes with his Boston terriers. The toy brace group first prize was taken by the Pomeranians, owned by Mrs. Joseph B. McGrath, Stoneham, Mass. In the special competition for sporting hounds, George S. West won with his greyhounds.

Chaplin and Shaw Meet at Lady Astor's Luncheon

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Charlie Chaplin and G. Bernard Shaw had an opportunity today for the first time to make each other's acquaintance.

The occasion was a luncheon at the town house of Lady Astor. The London press was uninformed regarding the invitation and the entire affair had a general air of secrecy.

Mr. Chaplin later was the dinner guest of Winston Churchill at the latter's home.

Wife tells secret of *whiter washes*

"NOT only your shirts, but my whole wash looks whiter! My colored things look bright as new. For I've changed to Rinso, and I don't need to scrub or boil. That saves the clothes—saves me!"

Real soapy suds

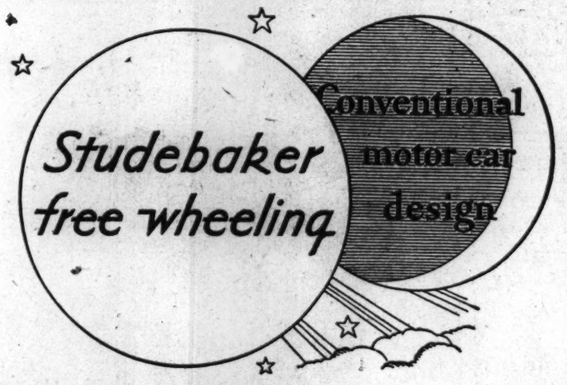
Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as light, puffed-up soaps! Creamy, *lasting* suds that loosen dirt. No softener needed.

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Great for dishwashing, too! Get the BIG package.

Rinso

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

The great eclipse of 1931



To the motorist thinking of buying a new car now, the attention the entire industry is giving to Free Wheeling means a great deal. Pierce-Arrow and Lincoln, noted for engineering excellence and conservatism, have adopted—intact and unmodified—the same Free Wheeling mechanism that is built into Studebaker's three great Eights and brilliant new Six.

Free Wheeling has captured public interest as thoroughly as it has captured the hitherto wasted power of momentum.

Highway commissioners and safety directors throughout the country have driven Free Wheeling Studebakers and then voiced approval of Free Wheeling with positive gear control as a new measure of safety to driver and public.

In Free Wheeling, for the first time in the history of the automobile, Studebaker has released momentum and made it serve as an instrument of economy and power. Free Wheeling with positive gear control enables the engine to deliver five miles of travel on four miles of effort.

You will do well if you make sure that your new car is a Free Wheeling Studebaker. It will save you substantial amounts on gasoline, oil, tires and repairs.

The cars of today that do not offer Free Wheeling are cars of the old order even though they may be spoken of as new. Base your new car choice on first-hand knowledge—ask your Studebaker dealer to take you Free Wheeling.

All Studebaker cars—the President, Commander and Dictator Eights, as well as the brilliant new low-priced Studebaker Six—have Free Wheeling with positive gear control. Studebaker cars are priced, f. o. b. factory, from $795 to $2600.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

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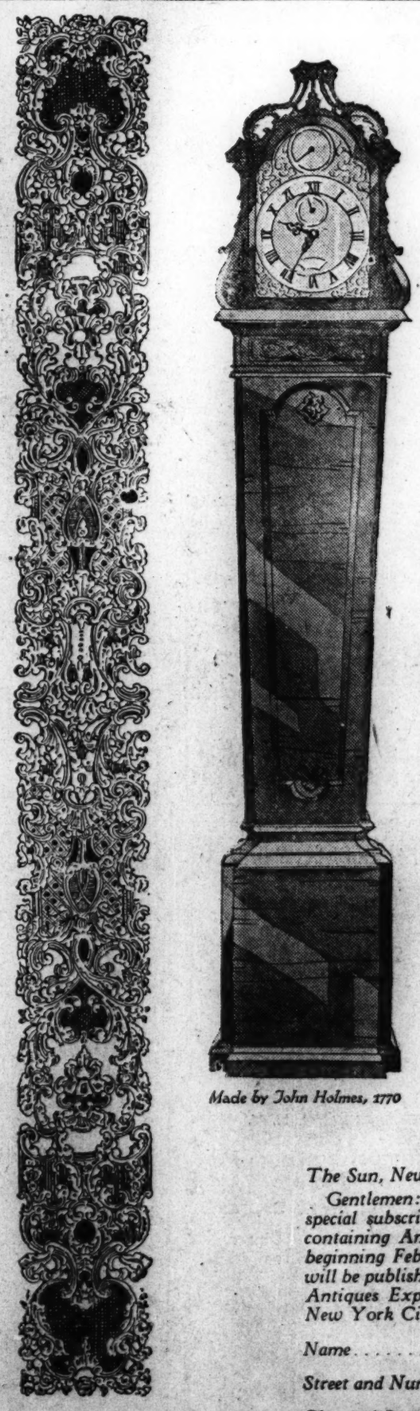

Made by John Holmes, 1770

An old Clock in the Manner of Chippendale

To some, the shaft of sunlight across the breakfast table, hunger at mid-day, the approach of the sandman, amply indicate the flight of time. To others, the tiny watch or the tall and cheerful counter of seconds is utterly essential. But, if one really loves clocks, from the tall fellows of 1700 to the Banjo affairs of 1800 . . . and other lovely things of bygone days . . . one should read the Antiques and Interior Decorations Section of The Sun. Shop keepers, manufacturers, collectors and hundreds of thousands of interesting persons enjoy its authentic and fascinating news every Saturday.

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Gentlemen: I am enclosing check for $1.50 for one year's special subscription to the Saturday Edition of The Sun, containing Antiques and Interior Decorations Department, beginning February 28th when the Annual Spring Section will be published in connection with the Third International Antiques Exposition to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, February 27th to March 27th, 1931.

Name .....

Street and Number .....

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ILLINOIS A. C. TAKES TITLE

Two New World's Records Made in Indoor Track Meet

A. A. U. INDOOR TRACK AND FIELD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Club	Points
Illinois A. C.	16
University of Pennsylvania	15
New York A. C.	11
Boston A. A.	9
New York University	8
Greenwood T. C.	8
Hamilton Olympic Club	6
Deutscher Sport Club	5
Los Angeles A. C.	5
Newark A. C.	5
Fordham University	3
Detroit City College	3
Bates College	3
University of Illinois	3
Stade Francais	3
C. C. N. Y.	3
Meadowbrook Club	3
Geneva College	3
Southwestern Institute	2
Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.	2
Notre Dame University	2
Michigan State College	2
Boston University	2
Central Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.	1
Yale University	1
New Departure A. C.	1
Syracuse University	1
Harvard University	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Two new world's records at opposite ends of the meet featured the national indoor track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Madison Square Garden last night. First, P. M. Beard of Auburn, Ala., broke the indoor record for the 70-yard high hurdles after equaling it in a trial heat, and at the very end, the relay team of the University of Pennsylvania, with Carl A. Coan, the latest star miler, as anchor man running a mile in 4m. 17s., took the medley relay in 7m. 30 2-5s., five seconds faster than the old time, made by the Illinois A. C., anchored by Joie W. Ray, in 1923.

Illinois A. C., with 16 points, topped the team score, with University of Pennsylvania only one point behind. New York A. C. was third with 11 points and Boston Athletic Association fourth with 9, New York University 8 and Greenwood Track Club 8, Newark A. C., Hamilton Olympic Club, Deutscher Sport Club and Los Angeles A. C. scoring 5 each.

The foreign element made little impression, with the exception of Philip Edwards of Hamilton Olympic Club of Canada, winner of the 600. Dr. Paul Martin, Switzerland, in the steeple chase, took third; Sera Martin was second in the 600, and Paul Keller, fourth in the 1000, behind R. M. Conger, G. H. Bullwinkle and Samuel H. Martin, of Boston. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by Ira Singer, unattached, New York; William Bruder, Newark A. C., second; L. M. Pattee, Boston University, third; Bernard J. Kenney, New York University, fourth. Time—6.8s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. A. Carr, University of Pennsylvania (after a run-off with Jo... W. Lewis, Detroit City College, following a dead heat); Harry Hoffman, New York University, third; T. W. Graham, Syracuse University, fourth. Time—32.4s.

600-Yard Run—Won by Philip Edwards, Hamilton Olympic Club, Canada; Sera Martin, Stade Francais, France, second; Alex Wilson, University of Notre Dame, third; Edward B. Blake, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 12.6s.

1000-Yard Run—Won by Ray M. Conger, Illinois A. C.; George H. Bullwinkle, College of the City of New York, second; S. H. Martin, Boston A. A., third; Paul Keller, Metropolitan Club, France, fourth. Time—2m. 14.2s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Leo Lermond, Boston A. A.; Joseph McCluskey, Fordham University, second; Clark S. Chamberlain, Michigan State College, third; Nat H. Lerner, New York University, fourth. Time—9m. 11.8s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Percy M. Beard, Auburn, La.; Lee S. Seniman, University of Illinois, second; John Morriss, South Western A. A., Louisiana, third; Eugene E. Record, Harvard University, fourth. Time—8.5s. (New world indoor record.)

Two-Mile Steeplechase — Won by Hans Assert, Deutscher Sport Club, New York; P. C. Bayley, New York A. C., second; Dr. Paul Martin, Switzerland, third; George H. Barker, New York University, fourth. Time—10m. 1-5s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by William Carlson, unattached, New York; Anthony K. Podbielski, New York A. C., second; Max Bentel, Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street branch, third; E. C. Wilson, Boston A. A., fourth. Time—6m. 48.7s.

One and Seven-Eighths-Mile Relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (J. D. Steele, 440; H. A. Jones, 220; J. C. Healey, 880; Carl A. Coan, mile); Bates College, second; New York University, third; Harvard University, fourth. Time—7m. 30 2-5s. (New world's indoor record.)

Running High Jump—Won by Anton B. Burg, Illinois A. C., 6ft. 6in.; Howard Spencer, Geneva College, second, 6ft. 5in.; George B. Spitz Jr., unattached, New York, and Harold M. Osborn, Illinois A. C., tied for third at 6ft. 4in. (Spitz won third on default of Osborn.)

Standing High Jump—Won by Harold M. Osborn, Illinois A. C., 5ft. 11in.; Alfred H. Bates, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second, 5ft.; Allen Thomas, Penn A. C., third, 4ft. 10in.; Albert Rogan, New Departure A. C., New Britain, Conn., fourth, 4ft. 9in.

Standing Broad Jump—Won by William Werner, Greenwood Track Club, New York, 10ft. 10⅜in.; Howard Ahl, Greenwood Track Club, second, 10ft. 3⅝in.; Allen Thomas, Penn A. C., third, 10ft. 3¼in.; Joseph Misbach, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., fourth, 10ft. 1¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by Frederick H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C., 13ft 11in.; Wirth L. Thompson Jr., unattached, New Haven, Conn., and B. B. Berlinger, University of Pennsylvania, tied for second at 13ft.; T. N. Lee, Yale University, fourth, 12ft. 6in. (Thompson second on vault off.)

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Leo Sexton, New York A. C., 48ft. 11in.; B. E. Berlinger, University of Pennsylvania, second, 47ft. 11in.; David Adelman, Newark A. C., third, 47ft. 5⅝in.; Charles F. Jones, New York University, fourth, 45ft. 11¾in.

Playoff Necessary in Class A Squash

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P. C.
Columbia U. C.	13	1	83	15	.929
New York A. C.	13	1	74	24	.925
Crescent A. C.	9	5	*60	37	.643
Princeton Club	9	5	*57	40	.643
Harvard Club	5	9	40	58	.357
Yale Club	5	9	40	58	.357
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	13	17	81	.071
Park Avenue S. C.	1	13	15	83	.071

*One match unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Columbia University Club forced a playoff for the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship, which it has held for the past three years, by scoring a 5-to-2 victory over New York Athletic Club, on the Columbia Club courts, in the final round of the regular schedule yesterday afternoon. This makes a playoff necessary, which will probably be staged on Friday, at the Yale Club courts, so as to complete the team play before the start of the United States title tourney, which starts on Saturday.

Rowland B. Haines, with the advantage of his home court, scored a straight-game victory over the present United States champion, Harry P. Wolf, with his old-time wallop up and down the court working perfectly. The score was 15—13, 15—11.

In the other final-round matches, Crescent Athletic Club and Princeton Club tied for third place. Each won their matches, Crescent defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, on the courts of the latter, 6 to 1, while Princeton Club defeated Harvard Club, on the Harvard Courts, 5 to 3. The fourth match went by default to Yale Club, when Park Avenue Squash Club was unable to get a team together. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 5, NEW YORK A. C. 2

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated H. F. Wolf, New York, 15—13, 15—11.

P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated Barnwell Elliott, New York, 15—3, 15—3.

E. O. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York, 15—13, 15—7.

P. J. Cobalan, New York, defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, 15—13, 15—5.

D. W. Haines, Columbia, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York, 15—10, 14—18, 15—5.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York, 15—10, 15—3.

J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia, 9—15, 15—11, 15—10.

CRESCENT A. C. 6, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 1

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—9, 9—15, 15—6.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, won from H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, by default.

S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—12, 16—18, 15—9.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—1.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, defeated S. R. Greene, Fraternity, 15—11, 14—17, 15—11.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, won from A. M. Thompson, Fraternity, by default.

PRINCETON CLUB 5; HARVARD CLUB 2

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 15—8, 15—1.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—8, 15—7.

G. B. Woods, Harvard, won from F. J. Walters Jr., by default.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, 14—17, 18—16, 15—13.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated C. H. Donner, Princeton, 15—4, 15—13.

J. C. Neely, Princeton, deefated W. K. Rice, Harvard, 15—14, 15—10.

H. D. Wood, Princeton, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard, 7—15, 15—7, 15—9.

COLUMBIA QUINTET NEARS LEAGUE TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—The Columbia University quintet drew one step nearer the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last night by defeating the University of Pennsylvania five, 38 to 24. It was Columbia's seventh straight victory in the league against no defeats.

Both teams started off in a slow manner and played on about even terms throughout the first period. The score at the half favored Columbia, 13 to 11. In the second half the winners rallied, however, and soon left their rivals in the rear.

D. N. Jones '32, Columbia guard, was high scorer for the winners with three goals from the floor and three from foul. Robert McCoy '32 also played well for the victors. High scoring honors for the game, however, went to J. N. Peterson '31, Penn center, with three floor goals and four from foul for a total of 10 points. L. J. Tanseer '32, totaled eight points for Penn. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PENNSYLVANIA
McCoy, Obey	lf	Ushka
Bender	rf	Tanseer
Gregory	c	Peterson
Jones, Hodupp	lg	Sander
Hartman	rg	Kayer, Roach

Score—Columbia University 38, University of Pennsylvania 24. Goals from floor—Gregory 3, Jones 3, Hartman 2, McCoy 2, Obey for Columbia; Tanseer 3, Peterson 3, Roach for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Bender 7, McCoy 4, Jones 3, Hodupp 2 for Columbia; Peterson 4, Tanseer 2, Kayer 2, Sander 2 for Pennsylvania.

HUSKIES NORTHERN DIVISION CHAMPIONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 26—The University of Washington defeated State College of Washington 39 to 26 last night to clinch the championship of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. Washington State finished its schedule in second place. Alert after Tuesday night's defeat, Washington took a quick lead and ran the score to 15 to 2 before Washington State got a floor goal. At the half Washington led 20 to 9.

Washington State threatened to catch the leaders with a brilliant rally in the middle of the second half, but lacked seven points of tying the score. Washington halted the spurt and added several points.

Capt. Henry E. Swanson '31, Washington center, starred for the winners. He scored 11 points before going out on personal fouls. Arthur McLarney '32, with 11 points, was best for Washington State. The summary:

WASHINGTON		WASHINGTON STATE
Swygard	lf	Wills, Cross
Puller	rf	Pesco, Graham
Swanson, Nordstrom	c	Gordon, Endslow
Cairney, Neff	lg	Holsten, Carlton
Nelson	rg	McLarney, Nughent

Score—University of Washington 39, State College of Washington 26. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Nelson 4, Puller 3, Cairney, Swygard, Nordstrom for Washington; McLarney 5, Holsten 3, Gordon for Washington State. Goals from foul—Nordstrom 3, Swygard 2, Puller 2, Swanson, Cairney for Washington; Holsten 4, Gordon 2, McLarney, Pesco for Washington State. Referee—Elra Hunter, Spokane.

'Big Six' Basketball

TEAM STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	P.C.
Kansas	7	2	307	226	.776
Nebraska	5	4	284	283	.556
Kansas State	5	4	274	273	.556
Missouri	4	5	210	223	.444
Iowa State	4	6	277	279	.400
Oklahoma	3	6	182	250	.250

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player, Position, College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
R. C. Roadcap, rf, Iowa State	47	6	100
T. C. Bishop, lf, Kansas	38	12	88
T. M. O'Leary, lf, Kansas	30	21	81
M. C. Fisher, rf, Nebraska	32	14	78
F. D. MacKlay, c, Nebraska	28	9	65
Seldon Davey, lf, Nebraska	26	11	63
C. H. Huhn, c, Missouri	27	9	63
R. L. Thomson, rf, Iowa State	24	14	62
H. O. Cronkite, g, Kan State	26	14	61
W. C. Johnson, c, Kansas	34	10	58
A. J. Beck, rg, Oklahoma	29	13	56
Alex Nigro, lf, Kansas State	20	11	51

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Amherst 46, St. Stephen's 28.
Bethany 45, Allegheny 32.
Carleton 48, St. Olaf 14.
Carthage 27, Iowa Wesleyan 26.
Centenary 29, Eastern Kentucky 30.
Colgate 39, St. Lawrence 22.
Columbia 38, Pennsylvania 34.
Crescent A. C. 45, Lehigh 28.
De Paul 22, Loyalo 15.
Dickinson 33, St. Mary's 22.
Drexel 34, Penn M. C. 27.
Harvard 37, Brown 24.
Louisiana Normal 39, Mississippi College 38.
Mass. Aggies 38, Trinity 26.
Marquette 22, Creighton 21.
Maryland 31, Johns Hopkins 22.
Temple 33, Ursinus 24.
Wake Forest 26, Davidson 22.
Washington 39, Washington State 26.
Western Kentucky 34, Howard 26.
Wesleyan 41, Springfield 34.
Western Reserve 30, Miami 23.
Williams 33, Holy Cross 18.
Wittenberg 36, Washington & Jefferson 19.
Yale 37, Lafayette 19.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

California 16, Santa Clara 4.

BUFFALO DEFEATS TULSA OILERS, 4-3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	24	3	9	110	89	48
Kansas City	20	3	13	92	41	40
Chicago	19	3	13	98	76	38
Duluth	18	1	11	89	67	37
Buffalo	17	4	13	89	84	34
Minneapolis	11	3	22	90	84	25
St. Louis	6	0	26	46	110	12

RESULT FEB. 25

Buffalo 4, Tulsa 3, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26—"Speedy" Desy, the flying Frenchman, who plays along the left boards on the Buffalo Majors' second line, won a spectacular overtime American Hockey League game from the league-leading Tulsa Oilers last night, at the Peace Bridge Arena.

With the score tied at 3 to 3 after six minutes of action in the extra period, Desy broke clear with the puck from a scramble in front of his own goal. He stick handled right through the Tulsa defense and lofted a high shot past Goalie McCusker for the deciding goal.

The Oilers had a fair margin on the evening's play, but they found difficulty in beating Joe Stark, guardian of the Buffalo net, and the locals led, 3 to 1, when the teams returned from the second intermission. Midway through the third period Sheppard secured Wakeford's rebound and drilled it into the net to lessen the locals' margin. Two minutes before regulation time Referee O'Leary ordered a face-off in front of the Buffalo goal. LaFrance whipped the puck back to Hansen, and the latter scored the equalizer.

Tulsa had much the better of the overtime play, but Stark was supreme in goal and he saved in quick succession from Metcalfe, Hansen and Marker. In clearing the latter's shot he poked the puck to Desy to start the Frenchman away on his goal scoring rush. The summary:

BUFFALO		TULSA
Bouchard, Lessard, Desy	lw	Marker, Wakeford
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell, c.c, Moffatt, Sheppard		
St. John, Cousins	rw	
	lw, Lafrance, Metcalfe, Fowley	
Rennie, Oatman	rd	Williams
Donnelly, Contant	rd	Trapp, Hansen
Stark	g	McCusker

Score—Buffalo 4, Tulsa 3. Goals—Desy 2, Cousins, Bouchard for Buffalo; Metcalfe, Sheppard, Hansen for Tulsa. Assists—Donnelly and Thorsteinssen for Buffalo; Wakeford and Lafrance for Tulsa. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 7m. overtime.

KENTVILLE SIX LOSES TO UNIVERSITY CLUB

The University Club sextet of Boston took the first of a two-game series from the Kentville (N. S.) six in the Boston Arena, Wednesday night, in one of the best amateur games seen in Boston this season. The score was 5 to 3. The second and final game of the short series will be played, also in the Arena, on Friday night.

Better combination play and fine goal tending on the part of Leonard, University Club goalie, accounted for the Boston victory. Curtis, right wing for the winners, was the high scorer of the game, with three goals and an assist. He shot his team's first two goals unassisted, assisted Chase in scoring the fourth, and made the final obe himself on a pass from Chase. Chase also scored the University Club's third goal assisted by Bigelow.

Gross, captain, manager, and right defense for Kentville, starred for the losers. He scored two unassisted goals in the first period and usually ended up deep in his opponents' territory when he started down the ice. Several times Leonard stopped him, as well as his team mates, at the mouth of the net. The third Kentville goal was made by Thompson, assisted by Mosher. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB		KENTVILLE (N. S.)
Hunt, Hilliard	lw	rw, Letmer; Thompson
Chase, Curtis	c	c, Mosher, Ferguson
Curtis, Stubbs	rw	lw, Kennedy, Marchmant
Bigelow, Clark	ld	rd, Gross, Thompson
Fitzgerald, Saltonstall	rd	ld, McNeil
Leonard	g	g, Leopold

Score—University Club 5, Kentville 3. Goals—Curtis 3, Chase 2 for University Club; Gross 2, Thompson for Kentville. Assists—Curtis, Chase, Bigelow for University Club; Mosher for Kentville. Referees—Cleary and Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Rutgers 56, Syracuse 15.
Yale 47, Brown 15.
F. & M. 41, Union 25.
New York 35, Manhattan 15.

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COCHRAN STILL IS UNDEFEATED

Takes Lead in International 18.2 Balkline Billiards Tournament

INTERNATIONAL 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Name	Won	Lost	High Run	Grand Average
W. Cochran	3	0	152	36 4-46
W. F. Hoppe	2	1	210	34 2-38
K. Matsuyama	1	2	150	16 24-58
E. Hagenlacher	0	3	167	21 16-43

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., took the lead in the international 18.2 balkline billiards tournament last night by defeating W. F. Hoppe, former world's champion, 400 to 252 in eight innings. It was Cochran's third straight victory of the tournament and Hoppe's first defeat, dropping the loser to second place with 2 games won and 1 lost.

Both players were in good form, clicking off sereval good runs, but Cochran was consistently the better of the two. He ended the match in the eighth inning with a run of 152. Hoppe's high run was 126 in the sixth. Cochran's smallest cluster was 17. The inning scores:

Welker Cochran—40 25 44 17 61 25 36 152—400. High run—152. Average—50.

W. F. Hoppe—3 38 1 10 25 126 37 2—252. High run—126. Average—31½.

Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan won his first game in three starts in the tournament, defeating Eris Hagenlacher of Germany, 400 to 397, in 16 innings. Hagenlacher now has lost three straight games.

Both played rather erratically, mixing big runs with innings of one or two caroms. Hagenlacher had the high run of the game, 167, in his last inning, but could not quite overcome the margin the Japanese had piled up with his high run of 159 in the thirteenth inning, which followed clusters of 86 and 90 in earlier innings. Hagenlacher twice hit the 50-mark. The inning scores:

Kinrey Matsuyama—2 17 86 1 2 90 1 4 18, 1 8 0 159 2 1 10—400. High run—159. Average—25.

Eris Hagenlacher—23 22 1 1 0 50 7 5 0 53 6 1 47 4 10 167—397. High run—167. Average—24 13-16.

PROVIDENCE REDS OUTSCORE INDIANS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	24	1	8	130	72	49
Providence	19	2	9	102	65	43
Boston	12	2	18	75	89	26
Philadelphia	9	3	20	61	89	21
New Haven	8	3	20	49	102	19

RESULT FEB. 25

Providence 5, Springfield 4, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—Roger Cormier's goal in the eighth minute of overtime gave the Providence Reds a 5-to-4 victory over Springfield's Indians in a keenly contested Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night. Cormier also scored one other goal.

Providence led five times and four times Springfield tied the score. "Obs" Heximer, league leading scorer, kept Springfield in the running with three goals. Providence outshot the Indians two to one, pressing the attack throughout, and it was this style of play that gave Heximer his scoring opportunities. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, G. Giroux	lw	rw, Heller, Saunders
Gaudreault, Harrington	c	c, Waite, Starr, Carrigan
Cormier, A. Giroux	rw	lw, Heximer, Grant, Benson
Carson	ld	rd, Seibert, Wilson
Vail, McCaffrey	rd	ld, Callighen
Murray	g	g, Moore

Score—Providence 5, Springfield 4. Goals—Cormier 2, Gaudreault, Hart, Vail for Providence; Heximer 3, Seibert for Springfield. Assists—Gaudreault, Cormier, Harrington, Hart, Vail for Providence; Heller and Waite for Springfield. Referees—M. E. Davin and Carl Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Harvard 23, M. I. T. 11.

HOCKEY NOTES

EXHIBITION contests at this time of the season are not advisable. New Haven may be without the services of Gordon Khun, right wing, because of a mishap in the game against Yale University. Canadiens recently played in Maine and the Bruins will play against Providence at Providence tomorrow night. It would be a serious blow should the Bruins lose a man for the balance of the season through an exhibition contest.

Bruin season ticket holders are being introduced to the Boston Cubs in the game against Springfield at the Boston Garden tonight. The Cubs now have five standout hockey players belonging to the team that could catch a place on several of the major-league clubs in Klein, Burke, Boyd, Foster and Pratt. Benny Grant, goalie, was not included because he is the property of Toronto.

Because Providence is so handicapped for players the Bruin Cubs are to loan a couple of their team to aid the Reds in the exhibition game against the Bruins.

Eddie Burke, Boston Cub center, is having his best year in the Can-Am League, and is a real prospect for some N. H. L. team. He packs an accurate and hard shot, he stickhandles and makes plays neatly, and back checks better than average. Along with these requisites Burke knows his hockey, and is classed among the select who are able to think quickly at all times.

Again the all-star teams are being selected the circuit over, and again the choice of interest seemingly would be one in which the strongest team could be put on the ice. Pick three lines such as Rangers' line of the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher; Boston's line of Gainor, Weiland and Clapper, and Toronto's "kids," Conacher, Primeau and Jackson for forwards. For defense take Shore and Owen, Sylvio Mantha and Marty Burke, or King Clancy and Happy Day. Then put any goalie you like in the N. H. L., or, to narrow the field, Thompson of Boston, Gardiner of Chicago or Worters of Americans, and where is the all-star team that could match it?

Norman "Dutch" Gainor, who has been out of the Boston Bruin lineup for some weeks, is expected to get back into action in the next home game.

New York Rangers are reported to have signed a "rookie" defenseman for next season. He is Albert Medynski of the Fort Frances Club in the Thunder Bay League. He is of foreign birth, is 22 years of age, weighs 185 pounds and played with the Arrowhead League in Michigan before joining the Fort Frances club.

Lacrosse on skates was recently tried out at Kitchener, Ont., before some 2500 fans. The single men defeated the married men by a score of 3 to 0 and the consensus seemed to be that while lacrosse is rough enough under ordinary conditions, it is much rougher on skates.

CALIFORNIA NINE IN EASY VICTORY, 16-4

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 26—The University of California won its opening game in the California Intercollegiate Baseball League, defeating University of Santa Clara, 16 to 4, yesterday at Berkeley.

The Bears' overwhelming victory was the result of heavy and bunched hitting on their own part and poor pitching on the part of the Bronco boxmen. Thirteen hits and 14 bases on balls paved the way for California's runs.

Joseph G. Smith '32, Bear catcher, knocked out a three-base hit, a two-base hit, and a single, driving in four runs and scoring two himself.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
California	6	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	16	13	0
Santa Clara	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Saunders, Cooper and Smith for California; Metzler, Bond, Burke and J. Morey for Santa Clara. Umpires—O'Toole and Ryan.

FLINT WINS AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26 (AP)—James E. Flint '32 of North Newport, N. H., won the annual Dartmouth ski-jumping championship over a field of 10 men here yesterday. Flint was one of the stars on the Green's winter sports team. Richard P. Goldthwait '33 of Hanover, also a member of the winter sports team, placed second.

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De Oro, Gill and Lee on Even Terms

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	Best High Game	High Run
Alfredo de Oro Jr.	3	1	66	6
Charles Gill	3	1	44	7
Edward Lee	3	1	63	6
Joseph Raleigh	2	3	58	8
Wallace Weil	1	3	98	4
Hugh S. Doran	0	3	..	3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Charles Gill of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Edward Lee of the New York Athletic Club are now on even terms with Alfredo de Oro Jr., who is competing unattached in the United States amateur three-cushion billiards championship now in progress at the New York Elks Club, as the result of the two games played yesterday.

Lee opened the proceedings by winning from Joseph Raleigh of the New York Amateur Billiard Club, 50 to 34 in 65 innings, and then Gill scored with even greater ease, over Wallace Weil of Brooklyn, 50 to 25 in 68 innings. Lee increased his high run score from 5 to 6, but the players were both behind their best game records.

This completes the play of Raleigh, while de Oro will conclude his series, except in case of a play-off, tonight, with a battle with Hugh S. Doran, the local representative. On Friday, the regular schedule will be completed, with Doran against Weil, and Gill opposing Lee. If de Oro wins tonight there will be a play-off on Saturday. The scores by innings:

Edward Lee—0 0 5 0 0 1 6 0 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 3 0 3 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—50. High run—6. Innings—65.

Joseph Raleigh—0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 6—34. High run—6. Innings—64.

Charles Gill—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 4 2 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—50. High run—4. Innings—68.

Wallace Weil—1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

FIFTH CRICKET TEST IS DRAWN

Result Gives South Africa the Series Over England

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af., Feb. 26—The fifth and last test cricket match here between South Africa and England ended yesterday in a draw as anticipated, which means the South Africans take the honors for the whole series by virtue of a victory by 28 runs in the opening game on a matting wicket in Johannesburg in December. All of the four following contests were drawn.

Victory outright was England's only hope of saving the situation in the last match, but rain washed out the first day's play almost entirely and the South African's good bowling and fielding prevented the Englishmen from scoring last Tuesday. On Wednesday, victory for the visitors was impossible unless South Africa's second innings "flopped" entirely. This it certainly did not do and when it was declared closed the total stood at 219 for seven wickets, leaving England with an hour in which to obtain the 242 runs necessary for a win.

The brightest feature in a somewhat drab conclusion to an interesting series was the partnership between McMillan and Cameron which was productive of 63 runs. This is the third time that South Africa emerged successful in a test match series with the Motherland. The summary:

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

Siedle, c and b White	57
Mitchell, b Hammond	73
Christy, b Peebles	16
Taylor, c and b Peebles	16
Viljoen, c Hammond, b Tate	16
Dalton, c Farrimond, b Hammond	31
Cameron, b Voce	4
McMillan, not out	29
Vincent, c Chapman, b Peebles	4
Bell, b Voce	0
Cochrane, b Peebles	4
Extras	0
Total	252

Second Innings

Siedle, c Chapman, b White	30
Mitchell, c Hammond, b Voce	21
Christy, st Farrimond, b Peebles	37
Taylor lbw, b Peebles	14
Viljoen, c Chapman, b Voce	18
Dalton, st Farrimond, b Peebles	11
Cameron, not out	41
McMillan, c Chapman, b Wyatt	28
Vincent, not out	5
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets, innings declared)	219

ENGLAND—First Innings

Wyatt, c Cameron; b Bell	24
Hammond, c Mitchell; b Vincent	29
Leyland, lbw; b Bell	8
Hendren, c McMillan; b Vincent	30
Turnbull, b McMillan	6
Chapman, c McMillan; b Vincent	24
Farrimond, c Taylor; b Vincent	35
Tate, b Vincent	50
Voce, c Bell; b McMillan	0
White, c and b Vincent	10
Peebles, (not out)	2
Extras	12
Total	230

Second Innings

Wyatt, c Vincent; b Bell	28
Hammond, c Mitchell; b Christy	1
Turnbull, c and b Siedle	7
Farrimond, c Cameron; b Taylor	9
Tate, (not out)	24
Extras	3
Total (for four wickets)	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Tate	22	4	35	1
Hammond	19	6	36	2
Voce	27	10	51	2
Peebles	27.4	3	67	4
White	35	9	63	1

SOUTH AFRICA—Second Innings

Tate	9	2	17	0
Voce	22	1	46	2
White	17	6	37	1
Peebles	25	4	71	3
Hammond	5	0	28	0
Wyatt	4	2	6	1

ENGLAND—First Innings

Bell	30	3	63	2
Cochrane	23	5	47	0
Vincent	31.2	9	51	6
McMillan	17	3	57	2

ENGLAND—Second Innings

Christy	4	1	17	1
Bell	3	0	14	1
Taylor	3	0	13	1
Siedle	3.1	1	7	1
Mitchell	1	0	18	0

ONLY TWO EXTRA-SET MATCHES AT MIAMI

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Favorites advanced through the third round of singles play in the Pan-American tennis championships here yesterday after completion of first round of doubles play, halted by rain Tuesday.

Only two of the singles matches went over two sets for a decision. Marcel Rainville, Montreal, won from Melvin Tarpley, Tampa, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. John W. Van Ryn, Rosemont, Pa., defeated Gus Feuer, Miami, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

In other singles matches, J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., won from W. R. Bragaw, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 6—3, and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Oscar Evans, Miami, 6—3, 6—0.

In doubles matches Lott and Van Ryn romped over John Nixon, Miami, and Evans, 6—1, 6—2, and Hall and Rainville turned back George Okell and Marvin Greer, Miamians, at 6—1, 6—0.

Sarah Palfrey in Bermuda Net Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26 (AP)—Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline (Mass.) girl star, advanced to the final round of the annual Bermuda tennis championships yesterday by defeating Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., winner of the title in 1929 and runnerup to Edith Sigourney last year. The scores of the thrilling match were 7—5, 6—4.

In the final Miss Palfrey will meet the winner of a semifinal match between Molly Harland of Yorkshire, Eng., and Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass. Miss Morrill reached the semifinal yesterday without playing when Mianne Palfrey, sister of the finalist, defaulted to her.

Three matches were played yesterday in the men's singles tournament. Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans defeated H. Colin Smith, Bermuda, 6—2, 6—4, and qualified to meet the winner of a match between Johnny Doeg of Newark, N. J., first ranking player in the United States, and Herbert L. Bowman of New York, the defending champion, to see who goes into the semifinal. Doeg defeated H. R. Hill, Bermuda, 7—5, 6—4, in a match that produced the best tennis of the day, and Bowman scored an easy triumph over Alan McMartin of Montreal, 6—2, 6—1.

CUBS IN OFFICIAL GARDEN OPENING

The fourth and probably most difficult test of the new Boston Cubs takes place at the Boston Garden tonight when the locals face the Springfield Indians, Can-Am League leaders. It will be the first meeting between the two since the locals went under the ownership of the Boston Bruins. The Cubs lost their first game to New Haven, as the Cubs, but without added strength, and since then have defeated Philadelphia and Providence in turn.

The Indians are under handicap for this affray since they just went through a hard overtime game against the Providence Reds last night, losing 5 to 4. In the last contest here the former Tigers held the Indians to a tie. With Jack Pratt, Smoky Harris and Lloyd Klein added to the Cub roster, the locals hope for victory. Springfield will show Gene Carrigan on the forward line in place of Elmer Maracle, the former being sent to Springfield for the latter, who was taken up to Rangers.

Added attractions, such as bands and fancy skating, are billed to feature the first official home game of the Cubs, and several of the Bruin season-ticket holders are to be guests.

LAKE GEORGE PRO LEADS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—John O'Conner, 27-year-old professional from Lake George, N. Y., yesterday put a par 72 together with a first round of 73 for 145 to lead at the halfway mark of the Florida open golf tournament here. The lanky New Yorker was a stroke ahead of the veteran, Al Espinosa, Chicago, who hit out a 71 yesterday to add a total of 146. Whitty Cox, professional from Brooklyn, failed sadly yesterday, but his 78 was good enough to put him in a three-way tie with George Christ, Rochester, and Ed Ferney, 19-year-old Jacksonville player, at 149.

WIGGIN TO COACH WESLEYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Carl C. Wiggin has been engaged to coach the Wesleyan University baseball candidates this spring. He was a former star player at Bates College and coached his alma mater candidates after graduating.

TWO MORE FOR VERMONT WOMEN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 26—University of Vermont women sharpshooters now engaged in another record shoot have continued their season undefeated by beating University of Pennsylvania, 495-494, and University of Missouri, 495-488, in week ending Feb. 21, returns received yesterday show.

BY-PLAYS

EVEN GOLF IS AFFECTED BY THE STYLES

CHANGING styles promise perplexity for golfers next summer. The cap and knickers have long been standard; but many players last summer introduced the felt hat or fedora, and this winter in California tournaments many professionals have gone back to the full-length flannel trousers. Of course, there have always been a few hat-and-trousers golfers, but there is now a distinct trend that way. Those in doubt as to how to outfit themselves may wait until they see how Johnny Farrell blossoms this spring. Farrell has long been considered the "Prince of Wales" of the links, so far as sartorial splendor is concerned, and whatever he comes out in may safely be worn by other golfers.

WHY SHOULDN'T THE ATHLETE DESIRE TO WIN?

Athletes from the United States in international competition have often had victories discounted by remarks about their so-called "inordinate" desire to win. George Huff, veteran athletic director at University of Illinois, in turn discounts remarks of that type. "The ambition to win," says Mr. Huff, "is worth while, and I have no sympathy with the idea that there is something wrong with the American desire to excel the other fellow in sport. There is no incompatibility between success in athletics and real sportsmanship."

MUST HAVE OVEREMPHASIZED IN STUDYING

Those who maintain that athletics interfere with education in the colleges should consider the case of J. A. Paul Jr. '31 at University of Wisconsin. He was a star guard on the basketball team, and was to have assumed the captaincy for the second semester. However, he found to his surprise that he had earned enough credits in the first semester to graduate, and therefore became ineligible. There have been other cases of this kind in the "Big Ten" of athletes being so good in their studies as to graduate ahead of time, ruining the prospects of their teams, and something should be done about it. No athlete should be penalized for being too smart in his studies.

AN OBJECTION BY THE INVENTOR

When the inventor of basketball, Dr. James Naismith of University of Kansas, speaks about tendencies in the game, his observations are bound to be not only interesting but important. His recent expression deploring the development of blocking in the attack carries weight because, as he says, it leads to bodily contact, something he tried to get away from in devising the game. However, this contact may be blamed on the defense, not upon the attack. If the defense elects, it can break up the blocking attack by the guards exchanging the men they are covering.

It will appear unreasonable to many to do away with the block attack, which has largely superseded the quick break and the fast dribble down the floor to get the offense into scoring territory before the defense gets set. The block attack is much more effective in enabling the short but speedy players to drive through the defensive formation of bigger men. It equalizes competition as between the short and tall, and certainly the short man has handicap enough without being deprived of this means of getting into scoring position.

Dr. Naismith's ideal might better be achieved by forcing the defense to avoid the contact which he deplores. The defense itself would be benefited thereby.

MISS BENNETT SCORES UPSET

Defeats Virginia Van Wie in South Atlantic Golf, 1 Up

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Virginia Van Wie, sterling Chicago golfer, medalist in the South Atlantic tournament here, fell before the fine stroking of Marion Bennett, New Britain, Conn., 1 up, yesterday.

Five members of the English team qualified in the championship flight Tuesday, but yesterday all were eliminated except Diana Fishwick, the leader, and Kathyleen Garnham.

Miss Fishwick eliminated Mrs. A. E. Bulson, Fort Wayne, Ind., 6 and 5, reaching the turn in 40 to start home 7 up on her opponent.

Miss Garnham laid Mrs. Harbaugh, Cleveland, stymies on the first three holes which seemed to throw the Ohio woman off her stride. The English woman won 6 and 5.

Miss Bennett's victory over Miss Van Wie, who has won the South Atlantic for the last three years, came as the greatest upset of the winter season in women's golf. Both played spotty golf.

Mrs. L. G. Riley, Pittsburgh, provided the second upset of the day when she eliminated Mrs. Melvin Jones, former western champion, 4 and 2.

Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., easily disposed of Jane Brooks, Nyack, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Martha Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., Metropolitan New Jersey titleholder, had a 4 and 3 victory over Marjorie White, England.

The second invader to fall was Betty Dix Perkin, London, who bowed before the sturdy play of Mrs. H. David Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., 3 and 2.

Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., eliminated Jessie Firth of England, 3 and 1.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 129

ANDREW D. BLAIR

Toronto, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto Maple Leafs in the National Hockey League in the 1928-29 season. He was born at Winnipeg, Man., Can., February 27, 1908. He is a left-hand shot, is 6ft. 2½in. in height, weighs 188 pounds, and plays center. His record:

1918-23—St. John's College school teams
1924-26—University of Manitoba Juniors
1926-27—University of Manitoba-Winnipeg Rangers
1927-28—University of Manitoba, Canadian champions
1928-31—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League

Mrs. Van Ryn Wins in Florida Tennis

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26—Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Rosemont, Pa., the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, defeated Mrs. John S. McDermott of New York, 6—2, 6—3, in the third round of the annual Florida women's tennis championship on the Royal Poinciana courts yesterday.

Miss Barbara Phipps of Westbury, L. I., defeated Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of New York, 6—1, 6—2, to complete the second round of singles matches. In the third round she won by default from Mrs. Marion Vanderhoef Morse of New York.

Margaret Cluett of Troy, N. Y., who scored an upset Tuesday in defeating Gertrude Conaway of Palm Beach, fell a victim to Eleanor Goss of New York, 6—0, 6—1. Mrs. Bernard Stenz of New York won from Elizabeth Chase of Westbury, Conn., 6—0, 6—0.

In the first round doubles, Miss Phipps and Miss Conaway met with little opposition from Rose Davis and Hope Bennett, Palm Beach, winning 6—0, 6—1. Miss Goss and Jeannette Chappel Hitchcock of New York retired Arline Stenz and Leta Morris of New York, 6—0, 6—2, and Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Stenz won from Mrs. W. J. Southam and Mary Southam of Canada by default.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Brown 5, Northeastern 1.
Dartmouth 3, M. I. T. 1.
Yale 3, New Haven (C-A) 1.

Graduate School to Have Own Faculty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26—The graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania will have its own faculty and its own budget, thus making possible greater coördination of research work, according to Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the university, in an address at the annual meeting of the General Alumni Society here.

"Up to the present time research of the highest quality has been done here," Dr. Penniman said, "but it has not been coördinate as between departments, or even correlated as between members of the same department. Our scholars have gone out, year after year, doing in their own way research work of the highest quality, but which has not been known to the public or to their colleagues during the period of its development."

Dr. Penniman praised the recent report of Thomas S. Gates, president of the university in which the stand of the university against overemphasis of athletics was revealed, saying that in his opinion other universities were sure to follow the step.

FREEPORT TEXAS CO.

Freeport Texas Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income of $3,124,185 after expenses, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $4.28 a share on the 729,844 shares. Net income for December, 1929, was $359,914, making net income for the 13 months ended Dec. 31, 1930, of $3,484,099, or $4.77 a share. The company has changed its fiscal year to end Dec. 31 instead of Nov. 30.

POWER SHORTAGE ANTICIPATED BY ONTARIO HYDRO

Total Load Should Be 1,900,000 Horsepower, Says Chief Engineer

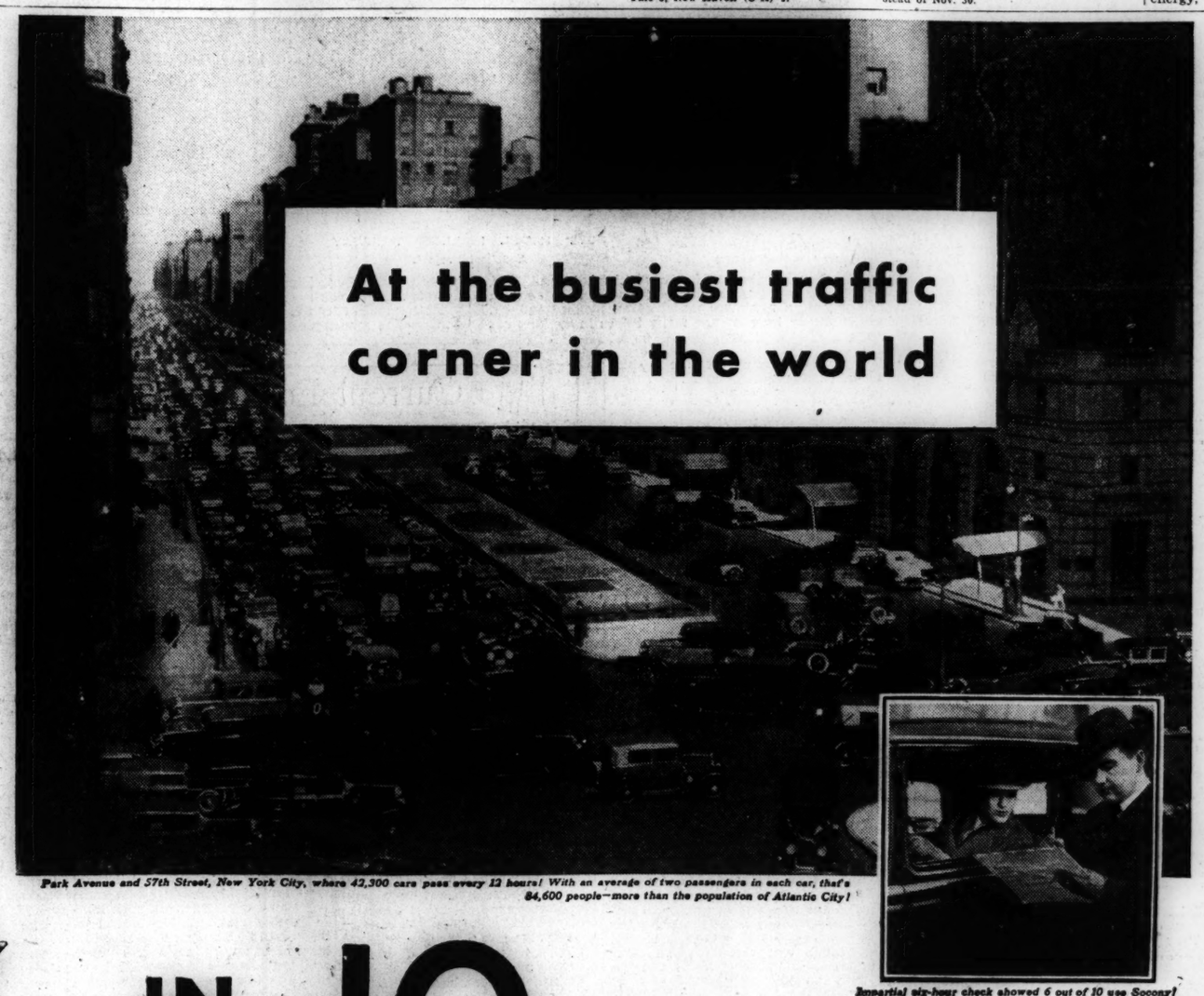
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That Ontario will be faced with a serious hydroelectric power shortage unless preparations are made to develop new scurces of power, is the warning of F. A. Gaby, chief engineer of the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission. The commission should increase the total aggregate load from 1,260,000 horsepower to 1,900,000 horsepower, states Mr. Gaby. Such provision will obviate the possibility of the province being handicapped by lack of power for industry and commerce.

"On the basis of past experience it would appear that the provision outlined will take care of about five years of future demand," states Mr. Gaby. "If no additional provision for power is made, and it takes from two to five years to make effective the development of large power supplies, it is obvious that with a return of normal business conditions, Ontario in five years would be confronted with a power shortage.

"During recent years, unprecedented supplies of hydroelectric power have been provided for industrial expansion in Canada," he continued. In the past decade hydroelectric installations have increased by 150 per cent; from 2,515,000 horsepower to 6,125,000 horsepower has been developed during the last five years. The developments under actual construction total 1,700,000 horsepower and will soon reach 2,000,000, an increase of about 30 per cent.

"It is a noteworthy fact that in Canada more than 97 per cent of the central station output of electrical energy is derived from water power energy," concluded Mr. Gaby.



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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Knollslea's Freshman Representative

(In Four Parts)

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part II

WHY should I take a bath now if I don't want to? I will get up early tomorrow and take it before the rest." Judy was objecting to Miss Swift's points in that oddly charming husky voice the dormitory had already acquired the habit of listening for. She had been put on bath schedule as were the rest; and although she often slipped into the gymnasium and soused herself in a shower, which she loved, and one night arose after midnight because she could not sleep, and took a bath, yet she resisted the rule that she take a bath at a fixed time. In fact, Judy resisted any kind of rule or schedule, and openly avoided her responsibilities—in the most amiable way possible. She was the despair of Miss Swift, and yet the floor matron had learned, as had many others, that if Judy could be prevailed upon to give her word, she could be depended upon to keep it without fail.

But this bath affair was only a sample. From the moment Judy had bounded up the stairs to Angel Island that opening day in January, the freshman floor, it seemed, and indeed almost the whole of Knollslea Hall, knew continual eddies of disturbance. Rules and customs the girls had never questioned were upset by Judy. Sometimes the rule seemed absurd and unnecessary to her and she calmly swept it aside; but more often she was utterly unaware of any regulation or arrangement, and genuinely astonished and amused when she learned she had caused disorder.

Fanny Faraday

In the meanwhile, she collected hearts. Fanny Faraday, Miss Faraday's niece, was the first to love her. She was a mouselike girl, neat and proper, who had never received much consideration. Fanny, because of this established though colorless past, had been given Judy for a roommate; and from that moment new history was written into Fanny's career.

If anything went wrong, Fanny now seemed to be in it. Angel Island's daily "tidy" lists, based on inspection of the rooms twice a day, became, due to the untidiness of Judy and the once-tidy Fanny, the school disgrace. Yet Fanny thrived, grew gay, and for the first time expressed her opinions among friends—for all of a mildly astonished Knollslea to hear. Judy's scintillating tales of "scoops," of revolutions in small mountain principalities, of night trips across Europe to be in on some unheralded diplomatic meeting, and many another story, told with all the dramatic vigor of a newspaper front page, filled meek little Fanny with the conviction that she was experiencing great things. Judy had that way with people. She swept into their lives with the freshness of a mountain breeze and filled their thoughts with richer and bigger concerns, taking their interest in big doings for granted.

Fanny was not the only one who held her head a bit higher; nor, too, was she the only one who continually got into trouble. Judy attracted many satellites, and Bunny, whose job it was as freshman representative to help the class feel itself a unit and coöperate with the school as such, watched thoughtfully—but from a distance—for much as she was attracted to Judy herself, Judy would have nothing to do with those holding office in the school student government.

"Spies and tattles," Judy commented, and would not take seriously anything Bunny tried to say concerning the ideals of student government and the privileges of student management.

War was declared the day Barbara Rollins stepped into Bunny's room and firmly closed the door behind her. Barbara had been freshman representative the first term and was Bunny's "right-hand man" in student government affairs because of her experience.

"Hello, Barb," Bunny greeted her, hiding, behind the window box on which she sat, a limping verse she had been writing to her favorite senior, Jean. "You look as if you had a little woe."

"It's a big one," Barbara announced, and took the seat Bunny cleared for her on the window box. "Bunny, I think it's time we put Judy in her place. A girl can't come into this school and just suit herself."

"You mean breaking rules? She'll get used to them. She's never been to a school before and there's lots to learn about the running of it."

Barbara tossed her head impatiently. "You're too easy. I think it's time you did something to force her to coöperate. And there's no sense in letting her lead half the freshman class around by the nose. She needs to be brought up before Student Council or something. Gladys Hays thinks so, too, and says you're a pretty poor Freshman Representative to let Judy walk all over you."

Bunny colored and bit her lip to keep back the retort that all but slipped out. Barbara was angry or she would not have been so sharp. Barbara had been a fine Freshman Representative, Bunny knew, and Bunny realized, too, that it might be hard for her to see things going wrong without speaking to the present Representative about it. That, Bunny understood. On the other hand, why should Gladys be talking. If the Junior felt Bunny was poor at her job, she should give her suggestions to Student Council.

"I'm sorry, Barb. Judy's difficult, but I keep thinking she'll come around. If we could once get her to say she'll stand by the ideals of student government we could rely on her absolutely. You know she's like that. And you can't say she isn't a whiz at her lessons. No matter how she acts she doesn't bring down our class average. She leads us all."

At this Barbara blew up. "I don't care if she does! She oughtn't to be here. Gladys says she's twisted the children of Happy Harbor around her finger. They're all 'Judy this' and 'Judy that.' I think it's a shame to let her disgrace the freshman class and not do a thing, and I'm not the only one who thinks so." And Barbara flounced out of the room.

Bunny had only too late recalled that it was Barbara who had lost to Judy her lead in Latin, mathematics and foreign languages. Not Barbara, but Judy, now wore the academic Freshman Honor pin week by week. "I should have kept off that subject," Bunny confessed to herself ruefully. Judy had swept into the lead in English and history, Bunny's two shining subjects, also, so Barbara's feelings were understood. But Bunny's heart ached at Barbara's criticism. "And Gladys, too," she mused.

Happy Harbor

It was the beginning of the 40-minutes' visiting time between the end of evening study hall and the undressing bell—a time the girls had to themselves for spending in each other's rooms or doing what they liked. One of the things Bunny enjoyed was to slip down to Happy Harbor, the "nursery" of Knollslea, and say good-night to the children of the Lower School. Gladys was usually there. Had Judy swept into the lead with the little children, too, and did Gladys mind? But Bunny thrust the thought aside. There was room for everyone in the hearts of those precious kiddies. Certainly Gladys would not let such feelings make her unfair to Judy.

"And she was the loveliest little princess—just your size, Tuppence," Bunny heard in a softly husky voice as she stepped through the archway into Happy Harbor "When I saw her she was wearing a pale blue sari fastened at her shoulder with a moonstone pin, and her eyes were big and dark. . . . She had an elephant all her own, with a red silk canopy on it; and her bedroom windows looked out to the Himalaya Mountains, crowned with snow in the moonlight."

It was Judy, seated on a small kindergarten chair, and grouped around her were the five dwellers of Happy Harbor, enraptured. At that moment they caught sight of Bunny and begged her to join them. "A true fairy story," cried Boots. "Sit on my cushion. That's right. Go on, Judy. Tell us some more."

With a companionable smile to Bunny, Judy went on. It was one of her many colorful tales. Tonight as Bunny enjoyed the story she found herself wonderfully attracted to the teller. This was an affectionate, lovable Judy. The children were blissfully happy. Tuppence, a scrap of a golden-haired child, was kneeling as close as she could get to Judy's russet jersey, Judy's arm around her, and now and then, almost unconsciously, Judy rested her cheek upon Tuppence's hair —Judy, who had shown her feelings to no one. Bunny realized, too, that in the blue eyes under the straight black brows the familiar expression of stormy intentness had been displaced by a joyous sparkle.

The floor bell rang and cries of woe were heard. Gladys came down to say good night, as did others; but it was to Judy the children clung, and Judy who had a gay word and a friendly spank for each.

Bunny wanted more of this new Judy, and waited at the archway for her. The normal comradeship, the tenderness, the gayety—no wonder the children loved her most. It was, however, the old Judy who leaped up the steps. The Judy of Happy Harbor seemed to have vanished and in her place the stormy, impetuous whirlwind bade Bunny a brief good night, cut short, Bunny knew, because as "Freshman Representative" and active in student government she was unwelcome to Judy. However, Bunny could not forget the cluster of happy children, and little Tuppence held close.

It was not long, either, before she had need to remember the scene if she were to stand by her unsought promise to Mr. Hart and act as Judy's friend.

[To Be Continued]

Have You Read?

Art for Children, by Ana M. Berry. (Boni, New York. $4. Illustrated).

Every picture in "Art for Children" is of artistic note. The basis for selection is children's interest, and the result is not only a book of great merit but one which children will enjoy. The pictures included in this collection are grouped in six divisions: games, and amusements, ships, legends and adventures, angels and fairies and portraits. Each group is introduced by two pages of interesting text which supplements the title used for the illustrations. The pictures are in color and excellently reproduced.

The Young Decorators, by Nancy McClelland. Illustrated by Rudolph Stanley-Brown. (Harper Bros., New York. $2.50).

"The Young Decorators" should find a welcome and permanent place in home libraries of children, as well as in public libraries and schools, as it is a real achievement in a new field. It will appeal to grown-ups as well as to boys and girls from 12 years up. A fresh and interesting record of the art of decoration has been designed by Miss McClelland, suitable for the reading of children, the book also containing the basic principles necessary and welcome information for anyone.

Story-Lives of Master Artists, by Anna Curtis Chandler. Illustrated. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.50).

Seventeen artists are discussed in this interesting book which tells about them in fascinating stories with a live and authentic background of their times. One of our greatest sources of pleasure and inspiration are these great painters of the world, who have given us such marvelous and beautiful pictures. Among the seventeen mentioned in the book are: Leonardo da Vinci, a great scientist as well as, perhaps, the greatest artist the world has known; (Da Vinci planned a flying machine two years before Columbus made his voyage to America); Michelangelo, who ranks with the greatest; Giotto, the shepherd boy, who painted life as he saw it, a courageous thing in earlier times; Velasquez and Van Dyck, who were great court painters; Abbey and Homer, two American painters of note; and many others, all men whose lives are full of story interest. The author certainly knows how to make art very interesting to young readers.

BOYS' MODEL INCLINED RAILWAY

A School Project.

George P. Paul

Boys of the Middle Row School, Kensal Rise, England, are proud of the job they have done in making a miniature model of an inclined railway, and they have learned many things in working out this project. Our picture shows the result of their efforts. The model is complete, even to the electric lighting system for the cars, and has proved a most interesting school project.

The Adventures of Waddles

WHILE IN AUSTRALIA'S PLEASANT LAND ABE KANGAROO TOOK ME IN HAND.
SAID ABE, YOU'LL SEE AS WE PROGRESS A HABIT STRANGE OUR TREES POSSESS.
IN FOREST DENSE, ALSO IN PARK, TREES KEEP THEIR LEAVES AND SHED THEIR BARK.
BUT OUR CANINES, AS YOUR DOGS DO, RETAIN THEIR BARK THE WHOLE YEAR THROUGH.

Current Events

The Senate's Relief Measures

SINCE coming into office, President Hoover has found himself engaged in many a battle with Congress, but the one over the relief issue which so lately was waged on Capitol Hill was the most formidable.

The issue was a simple but fundamental one—the question of what form of relief should be provided for the destitute farmers of those states which were so severely hit by the unprecedented drought of last summer. In many sections of the 21 states affected the need is very great. In Arkansas, for instance, only the strongest banks remain open; farms, including farm animals, are mortgaged to the hilt, and the farmers are burdened with debt.

Senators from the distressed states demanded relief on a large scale to meet the situation, and a majority of senators agreed that public funds should be appropriated for the purpose. They added a sum of $25,000,000 to the Interior Department appropriation bill for relief purposes and when this was defeated in the House, the Democrats and insurgents, led by Senator Robinson, issued an ultimatum declaring that unless funds to feed and clothe the destitute farmers were forthcoming, they would hold up appropriation bills and so force an extra session.

On the other hand, President Hoover and the House contended that the relief, which they too recognized as essential, should come through voluntary private charity, such as is administered by the Red Cross. They objected to the appropriation of public funds for the purpose of a "dole" or "alms."

A compromise was finally agreed upon. The Senate agreed to drop the $25,000,000 clause of the Interior Department bill, on condition that an appropriation of $20,000,000 be added to the $45,000,000 which had already been voted for loans to farmers. No mention was made in this bill of loaning the money for food purchases, but there seems to be no doubt that it will be available for this purpose if necessary, and that, according to President Hoover's statement, it will be administered "fairly and sypathetically."

European Union in Conference

Aristide Briand's scheme of a union of European nations is beginning to take quite definite form, and much interest will be felt in the union's meeting in Paris this week, where it has been busy discussing and finding a solution for a very difficult problem—the disposal of the large surplus stocks of grain which have been accumulating in the eastern European countries, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, by some arrangement with the grain importing countries of western Europe. The best means of marketing future crops will also be considered in a conference opening today.

The first conference of the week was attended by representatives from 24 countries; that is, all the European states belonging to the League of Nations except Portugal, Iceland, Lithuania and Albania, but Thursday's conference will be limited to the 11 countries principally concerned.

The delegates are meeting at the French Foreign Office in the famous Salon de l'Horloge, which witnessed the exchange and ratification of the peace treaties and the signing of the Kellogg pact. M. Briand, in his opening address, declared that the willingness of almost every European country belonging to the League of Nations to attend the conference was striking evidence of the growing consciousness of European solidarity.

Russia is not represented in the conference, invitations to which were issued before it was decided at Geneva to invite that country to participate in the European union. The absence of Soviet Government representation is widely commented on, but it is generally agreed that since Russia is at present engaged in an attempt to flood Europe with wheat its participation in such a conference would be incongruous. In fact, one of the primary purposes of the meeting is to improve the economic situation in the states of eastern Europe and thus make them less open to the spread of Communist propaganda.

Ants Bring Their Fire Brigade Into Action

"I MUST see this to believe it," said a certain professor as he came across a passage in a book indicating that red ants are amazingly capable firemen. The professor knew of an anthill in a near-by wood, and that same afternoon he determined to test the matter for himself.

With a candle and a box of matches in the pocket of his tweed coat, he left the house and made for the haunts of the ant colony in the wood. Having found the small mound under which the ants had built a great number of little rooms and offices to house the members of their numerous departments, the professor knelt down and planted his candle by the side of it, in such a position that when he applied a match to the wick neither the ants nor their dwelling could possibly be harmed.

The professor lit the candle and eagerly awaited results. The ants immediately took notice. Without exception the whole colony withdrew from the hill and watched the candle burning from a distance of two or three feet. For a few moments nothing happened. Then the professor saw a strange thing. A party of ants left the rest of the onlookers, and forming themselves into squads, marched to the base of the candle.

"Wonderful!" thought the professor, "this is their fire brigade coming into action."

Without any hesitation the squad of ants began to scale the candle, and as each one arrived at the top it courageously ejected fluid from its body onto the burning wick. In a ceaseless round the ants drew near the flame, attacking it with well-directed discharges. While they were thus attempting to put out the fire another party of ants began building round the base of the candle so that the firemen should have less and less distance to climb.

A hissing sound was heard as each discharge came into contact with the flame, and slowly the light became dimmer and dimmer until, with a final splutter, it flickered out leaving the ant firemen victorious.

The professor watched in utter amazement until the ant squad had returned to the mound, then he lit the candle again to find out exactly how long the whole performance took, and holding his watch in his hand awaited developments. The ants repeated their maneuvres a second time, the flame being extinguished in thirty seconds, whereas on the first occasion the professor reckoned they had taken nearly ten minutes to perform the same task. Apparently these firemen were all the more efficient for a little practice.

The professor left the wood marveling at the wisdom and courage of these tiny creatures of the soil.

Mail Bag

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

A few weeks ago I joined a group at a "Mail Bag luncheon" in Chicago. We told each other of our Mail Bag experiences, and it greatly inspired me to get some more pen-pals. I have six correspondents in the United States and one in Canada. Now I would like some in foreign countries. Letters from all corners of the globe are welcome.

I am 14 years of age, and a sophomore in high school. I have always been interested in Christian Science. I think the Monitor is doing a marvelous piece of work, and it helps me greatly.

Gary is an important steel manufacturing center, and is also known for its school system. The sand dunes of Lake Michigan extend into Gary, and during the summer we spend our time on the beach. We have a cottage named "Pleasant View" (so named after reading Mr. Dunn's article on the Pleasant View Home). There I enjoy swimming, hiking, and other summer sports. I am interested in all types of outdoor pastimes, music, art, and nearly anything anyone would like to write about.

Katherine E. C.

Lisse, Holland

Dear Editor:

As I have been reading the Monitor for quite a while, and have seen many nice letters in the Mail Bag, I thought it only fair that you should receive a letter from me expressing my appreciation. I have never seen letters from Holland in the Mail Bag, but have seen many others from Europe.

I am 14 years old and used to live in New York. My mother, father, brother, sister, and I moved to Holland in August, 1930, on account of my father's business. I can speak quite good Dutch, and can write a good enough letter for a Dutchman to understand. I can also speak a little French and German, and have been in Germany.

Letters from girls anywhere would be welcome. I like winter sports, and would like to go to Switzerland, with a girl from Europe, or with a girl who is planning to come here. Virginia T.

Smarden, Kent, England

Dear Editor:

My home is in England in the county of Kent, near the little village of Smarden. The country round is very picturesque with its 16th and 17th century farmhouses and hop gardens.

The house we live in used to be the old Toll Gate so it dates back a good number of years. The Mid Kent Kennels are right next to us. The hounds come out for exercise in the field adjoining our garden, walk around twice in a dignified manner, with a growl or two, then back to the Kennels.

We have a box fixed on a tree for the birds, and put bits of fat, etc., inside. There were four great-tits going in and out this morning and the robin plucked up courage and went in. I saw the chaffinch go all round and hover in mid-air, in front of the opening, but he didn't go inside. I am hoping the tits will nest there in the spring.

Would you please forward the letter I am inclosing. I am very interested in all the Mail Bag letters and should so much like to correspond with other girls of over 20.

Kate L.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

First I wish to thank you for putting my name in "Our Mail Bag." I say "Our" because I feel we who read the Monitor whether we receive letters or just read this wonderful section of the paper feel as though we belong to this dear organization. I have gained a very dear pen friend through this source and I do so enjoy her.

I have often thought I should like to tell you and the rest of the Mail Baggers about the Christian Science organization which is forming at the Los Angeles Junior College.

We hold our meetings every Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in a home where some of the young men from the college live. The meetings are conducted like the regular Wednesday evening services. The testimonies given at these meetings by the young men and women are extremely interesting and together we are able to help each other. As a member of this organization, I am grateful to be able to serve as Literature Distributor.

Spanish has been one of my studies, and I should be glad to hear from someone in any of the Spanish-speaking countries. But I will gladly receive letters from any place.

With love to the Mail Baggers and to you, dear Editor. Martha L.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I was not successful with my first letter.

We have just started back to school again, after the holidays. Our high school has two skating rinks (one for the boys and one for the girls) where we play hockey in one of our gym periods. It is wonderful weather for tobogganing now, as we had a splendid snowfall about one foot deep, the other day, and it is well packed down now.

I attend the Sunday school of the new Christian Science Society formed in North Toronto.

I should like to correspond with any girls of my age (15)—particularly those who live in countries far from my own. I am fond of outdoors and very much interested in sports of all kinds. Yours hopefully,

Jocelyn W.

Dixon, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am writing to the Mail Bag in hopes that you will publish my letters and that readers of the Mail Bag in foreign countries will write to me. I would particularly enjoy hearing from someone in a Spanish-speaking country. I think that it must be great fun to have correspondents who are interested in Christian Science and who live in a foreign land. I am 19 years of age.

My real home is out on the plains of Kansas and I am in the East to go to school. I miss my plains, although this country is very pretty with its hills and all of its trees. Also, there are many historic spots of great interest near here and I enjoy them. As this is the State of the great emancipator, Lincoln, we have many monuments placed at different spots where he has been. Gordon W.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Kathleen M. (15), Erith, Kent, England.
Fay B. (15), St. Louis, Mo.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Margaret E. (16), Waverly, Mass.—Especially from Scotland.
Bernice V. (17), Ft. Smith, Ark.—Especially from Arkansas or Southern Missouri.
Hella G. (18), Hamburg, Germany.
Eleanor B. (18).—Especially from Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Correspond in English, French or German.

Boys

Robert W. (17), Seattle, Wash.
Michel H. (20), Evreux (Eure), France.—Speaks English, German and French.
Jeremiah L., Lagos, Nigeria.
Theodore LaR., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Over 20

Iris R., Burnside, Ky.—Especially from England.
Marjorie H., Riverside, Calif.
Isabelle F., Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen H., Syracuse, N. Y.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Homemade Pool for Skating and Swimming

IN ONE county in New York State there is no lake, river or other body of water for several miles, so boys living in this part of the country had no place to skate in winter, no place to swim in summer. Two bright boys were not satisfied with this state of affairs as boys of many other generations living there had been. They wanted a skating pond and a swimming pool.

Close by their father's farm flowed a tiny brook, which in winter was quite full, and in summer rather shallow. It furnished water enough for wading in hot weather, but it never froze over in winter. The boys had taken no course in engineering, but they had read much about the government reclamation dams. One summer they decided they would build a dam across that brook at a point where it flowed through a natural depression between two hills.

They cut down branches and brushwood, and drove stakes through these to anchor them in the ground. Then with shovels they built a wall of earth over them to the edge of the brook. When this was trampled down thoroughly, and grass seed sown on it, they began building dam and spillway.

The dam was made of posts and secondhand lumber, and it raised the water only two feet. When the brook was thus confined, the bed below the dam dried up, and the water, backing up, formed an artificial pond or lake of several acres. But two feet was not enough, and the boys raised their dam until the water escaped over the spillway and flowed into the brook channel below.

The main object was to make a swimming place for summer. In this they were entirely successful, and the size of the pond was so great that they launched a rowboat, and had the first rowing ever recorded in that part of the country.

When the autumn rains and winter snows came, the pond filled up, and the dam had to be strengthened to prevent its being washed out. But what fun the two amateur engineers had working on that dam! Then cold weather followed, and the surface of the pond was coated with ice. All through the winter the boys enjoyed skating, or when snow covered the ice, they built a toboggan slide on one of the hills which sloped directly toward the water. All the boys and girls of the neighborhood took advantage of this ice pond, and there was never a merrier winter than that one.

Now ice was a scare and high-priced article in that part of the country, and one day in midsummer their father suggested building an ice house for the family use. He agreed to build the ice house and pay the boys the market price for the ice, less the interest on the cost of the building of the house. The boys were to cut and harvest ice, and deliver it as needed to the house ice box.

That first ice-gathering season was a sort of gala affair. Every boy who could help insisted upon cutting and hauling the blocks of ice from the lake to the icehouse. Indeed, there were too many helpers for good work, and so many sleds were offered to carry the cakes up that the cutters could not keep them all busy.

The icehouse was filled in one week, and the rest of the winter was spent in skating and enjoying the outdoor sports. There was no ice for many miles and the following summer the boys sold some of their ice.

Thus the artificial pond has proved an excellent investment; but its chief virtues are the summer and winter pleasures which it affords. Swimming and skating were unknown sports in that section before the boys forced nature to supply them. They are now studying the possibilities of stocking their pond with fish.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Kohahna for Girls

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports. Riding. Nature Study. Crafts, Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
5434 Page Boulevard
St. Louis, Mo.
Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Anawan FOR GIRLS
LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE
MEREDITH, N. H.
Established 1913
All land and water sports. Camp craft, hand craft, music, riding, archery, dancing, dramatics, mountain climbing. Junior and senior departments. THE MISSES HAZELTON, 147 Powder House Blvd., W. Somerville, Mass. MRS. N. S. WINCHESTER, 17 Albion St., Lawrence, Mass.
Councilors positions already filled.

CAMP INTERLOCHEN "The Friendly Camp for Friendly Girls"
INTERLOCHEN, MICH. Ages 6 to 20
All land and water sports, Nature Lore, Arts and Crafts, Riflery, Archery, Dramatics. Affiliated with Paton Hall, the Pennington School for Girls. Illustrated Booklets: Mrs. P. O. Pennington, "M" Paton Hall, Romeo, Mich.

T-LEDGE "The Seashore Camp for Girls"
On the wooded Maine Coast in beautiful Casco Bay. Horseback riding. Aquaplaning. Deep-sea fishing. All camp activities. Crafts. Dramatics. Over night camping trips. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Kaner, Box M, Orr's Island, Maine.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
"A Character Building Camp" 11th Season
All land and water sports. Horseback riding. Overnight camping trips on a remote island. Sailboats and outboard motor boats built by the boys directed by expert boatbuilder. Glider club. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
WILLIAM BEALS
Director
Glen Arbor, Michigan
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

The Wise Mother gives her little ones BENSDORP'S daily—a delicious food, wholesome and highly nutritious. This imported ROYAL DUTCH COCOA is economical. Use but ½ teaspoonful to the cup.

Going for a Can of BENSDORP'S
The Can with the Yellow Wrapper

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY
STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO., Dept. E.
66 India Street, Boston Mass.
Gentlemen: Please mail me my copy of your free book of new and interesting recipes.
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THE HOME FORUM

Open Season

LAUGHTER was mine yesterday, laughter of the freedom-giving kind. It came to me in the wake of a regret that I ought long ago to have discarded. A touch of warmth the day before had set me longing for the incoming of spring. Then would I fare forth to see spring spell itself out in loveliness over an earth browned by winter's cold. Then came the laughter which had in it the ring of freedom. No man comes to freedom without the accompaniment of joy. And I laughed to myself, and at myself, to think how easily we make of today a prison by promising ourselves a walk out tomorrow.

Here was I, trained to the old belief that winter was an indoor season. An eminent Englishman did that for me, supplementing the English weather. In his "Beauties of Nature" Lord Avebury, mentioning the fact that "every month has a charm of its own," gives to December "the bright fireside." For me, in this regard, December was the synonym of winter. "The bright fireside" was the best place to be. So I was trained to believe and I was content to have it so—in England. But here I was, an Englishman transplanted to Kansas. December had gone, so also had January, and never a flurry of snow to write the signature of winter on tree and street. Over the browned earth day after day shone the sun, competing with the cold, so that it seemed that winter had scarcely come ere spring was on the way. And I, still thinking of winter in terms of an English upbringing, was keeping close to the American equivalent of "the bright fireside." I was anticipating the joy of spring, and forgetting to enjoy winter. I was thinking in terms of a prospect instead of in terms of the present. My later teachers had not fully erased the impress of my early impressions.

I have an English correspondent who has a genius for telling me all about the English weather at its worst. Sleet, rain, fog, and what-not he mentions with recurring frequency. I see now where Lord Avebury got his power over me. I did not know the English weather was so terrible until I was half a world removed from it. And recently my friend sent me a photograph of a golf tournament whereat the players carried clubs but all the spectators carried umbrellas. For them that day it was very evident, by the picture, it was open season.

And yesterday, my friend who makes me play golf because he likes the game so well, took me off to the golf course here. It was February. But not February filidyke. He came, my friend, with a crocus in his buttonhole. There was a pleasing softness to the ground as we walked wherever the rolling balls led us. The birds were tuning up. An occasional dandelion was in evidence. It was winter, according to the calendar; the time to be near "the bright fireside"; but here I was in the bright outdoors.

Perhaps the day may come when I will take my winters unreservedly and see in them a beauty equal to that of spring. I find, however, that I still have a tendency to take enjoyment in them in a senatorial sort of way, that is, with reservations. Not all sorts of weather have equal favor in my sight. Avebury still has precedence in me over Muir. Yet I am ready to admit that this in me should be counted weakness. There is something magnificent to me in the way that Muir tells of that incident when, in the storm-clad mountains, he heard a significant noise one day, and he rushed out into the storm in time to see a mountainside on the move. And I, who have not climbed a tree since I was a lad, find myself reading with amazement of the way Muir got into the high branches to feel the swing of the tree in a storm. I see that there are more ways of enjoying winter than by sitting close by "the bright fireside."

"The inhabitants of cities," says Emerson, "suppose that the country landscape is pleasant only half the year. I please myself with the graces of the winter scenery, and believe that we are as much touched by it as by the genial influences of summer. To the attentive eye, each moment has its own beauty and, in the same field, it beholds every hour a picture which was never seen before, and which shall never be seen again." I used to pride myself when a youth that I knew my Emerson from cover to cover. And here I am coming late into the full stride that makes of winter an open season along with summer. For those who have eyes to see, nature's latchstring is always out. I caught a new meaning in winter when I read what Schofield, the artist, wrote of it. "Zero weather, rain, falling snow, wind—all these things to contend with only make the open-air painter love the fight the more." He who would catch every fact and facet of beauty must not take a comfortable vacation from nature for half the year. Beauty is more than comfort's child. Beauty comes to us at times, not offering nectar for the supping thereof, but a challenge calling for a great courage. Summer, in the main, brings beauty to loveliness; but I wonder if winter does not, in a way, bring it to magnificence. This is the impression I receive when I read the works of Muir and look at the elemental etchings of Rockwell Kent. Someone has said that in our day it is comfort, rather than conscience, that doth make cowards of us all.

Nature always keeps open house for those who come. We are the ones who close the doors upon her. Sometimes we have to. But I surmise that many do not see as much as they might because they have grooved their seeing in unnecessary ways. One's appreciation should far outrun one's activities. I know that right now there is loveliness on the sunlighted prairie; I also know that for the present hour I had better keep on writing until I can stand and say concerning this essay: "Finished." I also know that it is a mark of wisdom not to make my likes the yardstick for the measuring of the likes of others. Nature would have us learn the virtue of an ever open season. Perhaps it would be well that this be made a parable in regard to the value of the ever open thought. The largest appreciation of human life is for those who know how to evaluate as well as how to examine; what faiths to express rather than what faults to find; what friendships to achieve as well as what barriers to upraise. So far as nature appreciation is concerned, I long for the use of two eyes. Or to phrase it in other words, I would have "the attentive eye" of which Emerson speaks, whereby I shall apprehend and appreciate the beauty of every season, and, as I have opportunity, the loveliness of every moment, that with the much-seeing Tagore

I may fill my basket
With the flowers and fruits of the Six Seasons. F. S.

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Almes

Give, if thou canst, an Almes: if not, afford,
Instead of that, a sweet and gentle word:
God crowns our goodnesse, where-soere He sees,
On our part, wanting all abilities.

ROBERT HERRICK. Poems.

The Ring of Words

The greatest poets, in fact, often express themselves in the simplest and most familiar words: through the old shades of meaning, the hidden memories, the faded and half-forgotten colors that can be evoked from these words when they are used with the right feeling for their history. It is in their recombination to the new inner purpose that new poetry is achieved. The new magic is often born in the old measures . . . or in the measures that can be developed into some new effect, as the quatrain was developed into the Spenserian stanza. It has been so, in the slow evolution of European literature, for thousands of years without a break, except where a nation fell. Goethe, the mightiest poet of European thought, at the beginning of the nineteenth century adapts the Greek hexameter to his own purposes. The perpetual preoccupation of some of our moderns with the fear of using a word or a measure that has been used before is not a sign of originality, but a symptom of weakness. . . .

The possible combinations of the keyboard are inexhaustible during our existence on this planet; and poetry has less need even than music to be perturbed about the limitations of its instrument. The whole matter resolves itself into the question of how rightly the notes and the words are used to express the new idea. . . .

Bright is the ring of words
When the right man rings them.

"Bright"—how commonplace! "The ring of words"—what an echo! "The right man"—how reminiscent of "the right man in the right place," and what a cliché. Yet the poem is an immortal little lyric. It was written by a master of style; and it expresses the whole philosophy of the matter:

Bright is the ring of words
When the right man rings them:
Fair the fall of songs
When the singer sings them.

—ALFRED NOYES, in "Some Aspects of Modern Poetry."

By Permission of the Artist

King Arthur. From a Photographic Study by Julia Cameron

Allapatchee Silence

The river silence bears down with a heavy majesty; a weight that seems as if a sudden murmur would shatter it into a thousand pieces. Even the rustling of the leaves is a silent movement; likewise the gentle backwash of the salt water waves.

Suddenly a dull plopping comes from high in the air. At once the landscape takes on all the color of movement and sound. The sound comes from a pelican, clumsy, long of bill, and grayish white. He disappears up river where pine, palmetto and palm mingle with water oaks and gray Spanish moss. Soon he comes flying back, probably disappointed in his errand, going back to Boca Grande and better feeding.

On a small plot of sandy beach that rises upward to meet briers and scrub palmetto—sharp green fans—runs a small company of fiddler crabs. They are in haste, their peculiar locomotion is laughable. Brown-backed and white-breasted snipe run about on a shoreline sandbar, their thin legs twinkling in rapid movement. Unconcerned, they watch the boat glide by.

Below the outspreading branches of the oval green leaves of the mangroves is a deep shady retreat where long fish with dark green backs seem to slip in and out of sight, faster than eye winks in their rapid disappearance. Wiggling, wide fish are black-and-white-striped sheepshead. The large green fish are snook or ravalyo, while white-bodied ones of the same length with red tinging them, are red fish. Narrower of girth and ferocious of mien are those similarly colored, mango snappers. In and out of the shadowed pool they swim, so quickly they seem to disappear within the space of half their length.

The river looms ahead, branching into two streams where it strikes a mangrove-clad island. All around the island—and islands are numerous in this stream—the tuberous roots of the mangroves reach into the river water. Seekers of prominence, oysters, clamp their shells upon these roots and oyster shell upon oyster shell clusters upon each root until a mass of bivalves cover the unseen mangrove tuber forms.

Two beady eyes are followed by a black and red shell. Here is an inquisitive swimming turtle, vanishing when he sees the occupants of the boat on the river. Overhead a blue heron wings along unconcerned; on the shore in line with his flight, is a gentle movement of the waters. It is only a loglike alligator disappearing from the haunts of men. His passage under water disturbs a large school of silver minnows that has been playing near the bank shallows. Out they come darting confusion, only to swim back rapidly to their cool green waters.

Quiet reigns again with only the rustle of high palmetto and palm fronds in shifting breezes. The water ripples with an upriver motion. The ocean tide is coming in and the black-green mangrove seed pods float up-river in jerky movements with the incoming salt water. The boat floats lazily over a sandbar where countless clams make their homes. From the body of the boat the unbroken mass of clams can be seen, streaked with slight shadows made by the ripples in the water. Water oaks with purplish acorns of small size, lean over the water; bushy-headed foliage that throws dark blots of shadow on the upward-moving ripples. The river seems a forgotten world in the hush of late afternoon. Even the birds have quieted and the fish no longer swim within sight. The tall leanness of shored palmettos appears above the wilderness of mangrove and pine, their green heights are suddenly flooded with rosy hues as the sun gives off a burst of fading glory. The glossy mangrove leaves grow darker, and the tall palms take on a ruddy violet. The putt-putting of the motor starts anew and shatters the river silence with echoing reverberations in shallow and grove. The dusk lasts but a few moments and then is lost in the sudden dropping of a night of velvet blackness and cutting silver starlight.

Constable's Mill

The immediate neighborhood of Flatford Mill is less changed since Constable painted than might be expected. But the great increase in surrounding foliage, particularly in the number of large willows is a noticeable feature; the large chestnut-trees on the islet near the lock almost hide the mill itself from view as one stands on the spot from which "Flatford Mill on the River Stour" was sketched. In the immediate foreground of the picture a boy is seated on a barge-horse near the projecting timbers of a bridge across the Stour. That bridge still stands, a little westward from the mill. When we lean over to watch the fish dart here and there, as Constable must so often have done, we see the spot is but little altered in the century that has passed since he conferred an immortality upon the neighborhood. . . .

Constable saw more than less gifted artists; hence his transcripts from the neighborhood of grove and field are ideal in the best sense of the term. His skies, for instance, are fantastic imaginations to those who have studied the heavens less lovingly than he. . . . Unless I am greatly mistaken, Constable was an ideal artist because he copied more faithfully than many others, not because he strove to depict more than he could see.

Flatford Mill has been painted a thousand times, with varying degrees of success, since it was painted by Constable. Large and in many ways admirable photographs of the spot may be bought in Dedham, the nearest town. A graceful little sketch from Mr. Pennell's pencil is known to many, a sketch that sets the scene before us vividly. . . .

To linger among the sun-lit greenery of Flatford is to think of that beautiful line in Mr. Swinburne's "Ballad of Bath":

"Peace here hath found harbourage
mild as very sleep."

All is suggestive of ease, of peaceful seclusion. The music of the water at the weir; the scarcely audible murmur of insects; the occasional click of an oar in the rowlock; the cackle of fowls around the old mill, or from the farther distance near the Valley Farm; the rustle of the breeze among a million leaves; the laughter of boys, not sufficiently noisy to fret the more patient youth as he angles in the higher pool; the unfathomable joy of the lark that "singing still dost soar and soaring ever singest": what pleasures of the town are not found wanting when weighed in the balances with these?—HERBERT W. TOMPKINS, in "In Constable's Country."

Η ΚΥΡΙΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ Βίβλος μᾶς λέγει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔπλασε τὸν ἄνθρωπον κατ' εἰκόνα καὶ ὁμοίωσιν Αὐτοῦ, καὶ ὅτι τοῦ ἔδωκε κυριαρχίαν ἐφ' ὅλης τῆς γῆς. Τοῦτο εἶναι θαυμαστὸν νὰ τὸ ἀναλογισθῇ τις· νὰ εἶναι δὲ εἰς θέσιν νὰ τὸ ἐφαρμόσῃ εἰς βαθμόν τινα, δὲν εἶναι ὀλιγώτερον θαυμαστόν.

Αἱ πεῖραι, ὅμως, τοῦ θνητοῦ λεγομένου ἀνθρώπου, τὸν κάμνουν νὰ ἀμφισβητῇ σοβαρῶς τὴν δήλωσιν ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὴν κυριαρχίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ εἶναι πλέον διατεθειμένος νὰ παραδεχθῇ ὡς ἀληθειαν τὴν τοῦ Ἰὼβ δήλωσιν, "Ἄνθρωπος γεγεννημένος ἐκ γυναικὸς εἶναι ὀλιγόβιος, καὶ πλήρης ταραχῆς," ἀντὶ ἐκείνης ἥτις δηλοῖ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἔδωκε κυριαρχίαν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, ὁ θνητὸς ἄνθρωπος πιθανὸν νὰ ἴδῃ ὀλίγην ἀπόδειξιν κυριαρχίας ἐν τῷ βίῳ του. Φοβεῖται τόσα πολλὰ πράγματα ὥστε θὰ ἦτο εὐκολώτερον νὰ ἀριθμήσῃ ἐκεῖνα τὰ ὁποῖα δὲν φοβεῖται, παρὰ ἐκεῖνα τὰ ὁποῖα φοβεῖται. Εὗρεν ὅτι κατὰ καιροὺς ἡ τροφή, ὁ ἀήρ, καὶ ἄλλαι καταστάσεις φαίνονται νὰ ἐπεμβαίνουν ἐναντίον τῆς ὑγείας καὶ ἁρμονίας του. Καὶ πιστεύων ὅτι τὰ τοιαῦτα τὸν βλάπτουν, φυσικῶς τὰ φοβεῖται. Ἐὰν τις παρατηρῇ τὴν ζωὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπόψεως ταύτης, εἶναι λογικὸν νὰ παραδεχθῇ τὴν δήλωσιν τοῦ Ἰὼβ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐγεννήθη διὰ ταραχήν· αὐτὴ δὲ ἦτο ἡ ἄποψις ἀπὸ τῆς ὁποίας ὁ Ἰὼβ ἔβλεπε τὴν ζωὴν ὅταν ἔκαμε τὴν δήλωσιν.

Οἱ θνητοὶ βλέπουν τὴν ὕπαρξιν ἀπὸ τοῦ σημείου ὅτι ἡ ζωή, ἡ οὐσία καὶ ἡ νοημοσύνη εἶναι ὑλικαί. Ἀναγνωρίζων τὸ λάθος τοῦτο, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν εἰς τὸν Νικόδημον, "Πρέπει νὰ γεννηθῆτε ἄνωθεν." Ἡ ἐσφαλμένη ἀντίληψις τῆς ζωῆς ὡς ὑλικῆς δέον νὰ ὑποχωρήσῃ πρὸ τῆς ἀληθείας ἣν ἐδίδαξε καὶ ἀπέδειξεν ὁ μέγας Ὀδηγός, ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι Θεός, Πνεῦμα, καὶ ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ζωή, οὐσία, ἢ νοημοσύνη χωριστὰ ἀπὸ τὴν μίαν Ζωήν, οὐσίαν, ἢ νοημοσύνην, ἥτις εἶναι Πνεῦμα, ἡ Θεός, καλόν. Ὅταν τις παραδεχθῇ τὴν ἀληθῆ ταύτην ἀποψιν, ἡ πνευματικὴ ἰδέα γεννᾶται εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν του, καὶ ἀρχίζει νὰ ἀναγνωρίζῃ καὶ ἀποδεικνύῃ ἐν μέτρῳ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς δηλώσεως ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει κυριαρχίαν.

Τὸ νὰ φοβεῖταί τις καὶ νὰ ἔχῃ κυριαρχίαν εἶναι βεβαίως ἀντίθετοι καταστάσεις συναισθήσεως. Τί δὲν θὰ ἔδιδέ τις νὰ εἶναι ἐλεύθερος φόβου; Ἡ συναίσθησις τοῦ τί εἶναι ἀληθὲς περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου εἶναι τόσον ἀποτελεσματικὸν σήμερον εἰς τὸ νὰ ἐλευθερώνῃ τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ φόβου, ὅσον ἦτο ὅταν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπε, "Θέλετε γνωρίσει τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια θέλει σᾶς ἐλευθερώσει."

Πρὶν ἀρχίσει τις τὴν μελέτην τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πιθανὸν νὰ παρεδέχθη πολλὰς ἐσφαλμένας θεωρίας ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὴν ὑγείαν καὶ εὐτυχίαν. Ἀλλὰ καθὼς τις μελετᾷ τὰ συγγράμματα τῆς Κυρίας Μπέικερ Ἔντυ, ἰδίως τὸ βιβλίον "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, καὶ προσπαθεῖ νὰ σκέπτηται καὶ ζῇ συμφώνως μὲ τοὺς ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τούτῳ ἐκτιθεμένους κανόνας, εὑρίσκει τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἔχοντα ὀλιγώτερον φόβον· διότι ἡ ἐν τῷ θαυμασίῳ τούτῳ βιβλίῳ περιεχομένη ἀλήθεια, καθὼς γίνεται ἀντιληπτή, καταστρέφει τὰς ἐσφαλμένας δοξασίας αἵτινες προξενοῦν τὸν φόβον. Ἐν τῷ μέτρῳ ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ ὁ σπουδαστὴς ἀντιλαμβάνεται τὴν ἀλήθειαν, εἶναι εἰς θέσιν νὰ τὴν ἀποδείξῃ, οὕτω ἀποδεικνύων ἐν μέτρῳ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς δηλώσεως τῆς Βίβλου ὅτι, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει κυριαρχίαν ἐπὶ πάντων. Ἐκάστη ἀπόδειξις, ὅσον μικρὰ καὶ ἂν εἶναι, κάμνει τὸν σπουδαστὴν νὰ εἶναι περισσότερον βέβαιος περὶ τοῦ γεγονότος τῆς Θεοδότου κυριαρχίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ νὰ ἔχῃ περισσοτέραν πεποίθησιν εἰς τὴν ἱκανότητά του ὅπως ἀποδείξῃ ἔτι περαιτέρω τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς ὑπάρξεως. Καθὼς μετὰ ζήλου μελετᾷ τὴν Βίβλον καὶ τὰ συγγράμματα τῆς Mrs. Eddy, καὶ εἶναι εἰλικρινής, ἀφίλαυτος, πρᾶος, καὶ φιλόστοργος, εὑρίσκει τὸν ἑαυτόν του νὰ καθίσταται ὑγιέστερος, καὶ εὐτυχέστερος, καὶ νὰ ἔχῃ μεγαλειτέραν ἐπιθυμίαν ὅπως βοηθῇ τοὺς πλησίον του.

Ἡ καθαρὰ ἀντίληψις τοῦ Κυρίου περὶ τῆς ὑπάρξεως ὡς πνευματικῆς, βοήθησεν αὐτὸν νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν κυριαρχίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου. Ἀπέδειξε τὸ κακὸν καθ' ὅλας του τὰς φάσεις νὰ εἶναι ἄνευ πραγματικῆς δυνάμεως καὶ ὑπάρξεως. Ἡ ἀντίληψίς του τῆς ἀληθείας περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου, καὶ ἡ γνῶσίς του τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς πνευματικῆς ἰδέας ἐπὶ παντὸς κακοῦ, τὸν ἔκαμεν ἄφοβον. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει περὶ αὐτοῦ "Retrospection and Introspection" (Ἀνασκόπησις καὶ Ἐσωσκόπησις, σ. 58), "Εἰς τὸν Κύριόν μας, ἡ ζωὴ δὲν ἦτο ἁπλῶς αἴσθησις ὑπάρξεως, ἀλλὰ μία συντροφεύουσα αἴσθησις δυνάμεως, ἥτις ἐδάμαζε τὴν ὕλην καὶ ἔφερεν εἰς φῶς τὴν ἀθανασίαν." Διὰ τῆς συναισθήσεως τῆς ἀληθείας τῆς ὑπάρξεως, καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς Ἀληθείας πρὸς κατανίκησιν τῆς πλάνης, καὶ ἡμεῖς δυνάμεθα νὰ ὑψωθῶμεν ὑπεράνω τοῦ φόβου καὶ νὰ ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ ἀποδεικνύωμεν τὴν κυριαρχίαν ἡμῶν. Μόνον διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς Ἀληθείας δύναται νὰ ἀποκτηθῇ ἡ συναίσθησις τῆς κυριαρχίας τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Καθὼς ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει, Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 380). "Τίποτε ἐκτὸς τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς Ἀληθείας δύναται νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ τὸν φόβον τῆς πλάνης, καὶ ν' ἀποδείξῃ τὴν κυριαρχίαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐπὶ τῆς πλάνης."

Ὁ φόβος δὲν εἶναι ὀντότης. Ὁ φόβος εἶναι ἁπλῶς προϊὸν τῆς ἀγνοίας—τῆς ἀγνοίας περὶ τῆς ὀλότητος καὶ παντοχοῦ παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλεῖ τὴν ἀγνοίας τῆς πλείας, ἀκαταλύτου φύσεως τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τῆς ἀγνοίας τῆς ἀκαταπαύστου φροντίδος τοῦ Θεοῦ, θείας Ἀγάπης, δι' ἕκαστον τῶν τέκνων Αὐτοῦ. Ἡ ἄγνοια αὕτη, κάμνει τινὰ νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δύναται νὰ βλαφθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς τροφῆς, τοῦ ἀέρος, καὶ οὕτω καθ' ἑξῆς· κάμνει τινὰ νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δύναται νὰ εἶναι ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἁμαρτωλός· κάμνει τινὰ νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι ἡ ἔλλειψις καὶ ὁ περιορισμὸς προξενοῦνται καὶ ὑποστηρίζονται ὑπὸ ἐγκύρου νόμου. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐξαλείπτει τὴν ἄγνοιαν ταύτην, βοηθοῦσα τινὰ νὰ βλέπῃ τὴν Ζωὴν ὡς Θεόν, τὸ παντοδύναμον καλόν· νὰ βλέπῃ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, τὴν ἀληθῆ μας ταυτότητα, ὡς τὴν τελείαν ἔκφρασιν τῆς Ζωῆς, τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μᾶς βοηθεῖ ὅπως ἀρχίσωμεν νὰ διακρίνωμεν τὸ σχέδιον τῆς ὑπερτάτης σοφίας, τὸ σχέδιον τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης· νὰ διακρίνωμεν τὸ πραγματικὸν σύμπαν, ὅπου ὑπάρχει ἁρμονία, αὐτάρκεια, ἐλευθερία, εὐδαιμονία, καὶ τελεία ἁρμονία, τὸ πᾶν κινούμενον ἐν τελείᾳ συμφωνίᾳ, τὸ πᾶν κυβερνώμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ τελείου νόμου, τοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Prose in Variety

The prose style of Washington Irving: like that of a minstrel in medieval days plucking his strings and weaving his gracious melodies before a courtly audience.

That style of Walt Whitman: like the bass drum in an orchestra, full of importance, each note struck with a boyish urgency, but the whole in rhythmic beat that reverberates to the mature heart of humanity.

That of David Thoreau: flutelike, cool, silvery; or, to take another simile, like the sea shell lined with mother of pearl, all the delicate tones of which whisper of the shore watched through a summer mist that diffuses light and instead of darkening the scene sets it a full key the higher.

The way of Nathaniel Hawthorne: lustrous, minding us of a rich woodland in autumn when the afternoon sunshine pours its gold alike on the airy sycamore branches and on the tossed leaves of the dusk forest-floor.

That of Emily Dickinson: illusory, evocative, colored like the mountain harebell, but no, not colored, rather tinctured, and mystically veined, never transparent but ever and anon translucent.

ESTHER MATSON.

"Heard The Call And Came"

Miss Cameron, gleaning from legend and story all that could be learned of King Arthur, made a character study. We are attracted first to the strength, the nobility, and the kindliness of his features. The lower part of his face is concealed by a heavy beard, which, like his long hair, tends to bring the upper part of his face into relief. He wears a plumed war-hat instead of a helmet, for in battle he carries a shield. His coat-of-mail is made of link or closely woven metal and over his shoulder is a cape or cloak. In his hand is his mystic sword Excalibar, given to him by the Lady of the Lake.

Like all who use legendary or literary themes, Miss Cameron has turned word pictures into graphic art and we see the good King Arthur as he appeared to his Knights and to Guinevere, his Queen, strong to lead to victory, wise in his judgments, hearty in his sympathies, gentle and pitying and forgiving where there was need.

Man's Dominion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Bible tells us that God made man in His image and likeness and gave him dominion over all the earth. This is wonderful to contemplate; and to be able to put it into practice in some degree is not less wonderful.

The experiences, however, of mortal man, so called, cause him seriously to question this statement in reference to man's dominion, and he is more apt to accept as the truth the statement made by Job, "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble," than the one which declares that God gave man dominion. Indeed, mortal man may see little evidence of dominion in his life. He is afraid of so many things that it would be easier to enumerate what he is not afraid of than that of which he is afraid. He has found out that at times his health and harmony seem to be interfered with by food, air, and other conditions. And, believing that such things harm him, he naturally fears them. If one looks at life from this viewpoint, it is logical to accept Job's statement that man is born to trouble; and this was the viewpoint from which Job was seeing life when he made the statement.

Mortals see existence from the standpoint that life, substance, and intelligence are material. Recognizing this mistake, Christ Jesus said to Nicodemus, "Ye must be born again." The wrong concept of life as material must give way to the truth taught and demonstrated by the great Way-shower, that Life is God, Spirit, and that there is no life, substance, or intelligence apart from the one Life, substance, or intelligence, which is Spirit, or God, good. When one accepts this true viewpoint, the spiritual idea has been born in one's consciousness, and one begins in a measure to recognize and demonstrate the truth of the statement that man has dominion.

Being afraid and having dominion are certainly two opposite states of consciousness. What would not anyone give to be free from fear? The realization of what is true about God and man is just as efficacious today to free one from fear as it was when Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Before taking up the study of Christian Science one has probably accepted many false theories relative to health and happiness. But as one studies the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, and tries to think and live in accordance with the rules set forth in this book, one finds oneself having less fear; for the truth contained in this wonderful book, as it is understood, annihilates the false beliefs which cause fear. In the measure that the student understands the truth, he is able to demonstrate it, thus in a measure proving the truth of the Bible statement that man has dominion over all. Each demonstration, however small, causes the student to be more certain of the fact of man's God-given dominion, and more confident of his ability to demonstrate still further the truth of being. As he earnestly studies the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, and is honest, unselfish, meek, and loving, he finds himself becoming healthier and happier, and more desirous of helping his fellow men.

The Master's clear understanding of being as spiritual enabled him to prove man's dominion over sin, disease, and death. He proved evil in all its forms to be without real power or existence. His understanding of the truth about God and man, and his knowledge of the power of the spiritual idea over evil, made him fearless. Mrs. Eddy writes of him (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 58), "With our Master, life was not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying sense of power that subdued matter and brought to light immortality." Through becoming conscious of the truth of being and of the power of Truth to overcome error, we too can rise above fear and begin to prove our dominion. Only through the understanding of the power of Truth can the consciousness of man's dominion be gained. As Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 380), "Nothing but the power of Truth can prevent the fear of error, and prove man's dominion over error."

Fear is not an entity. Fear is simply a product of ignorance—ignorance of the allness and ever-presence of God, good; ignorance of the perfect, indestructible nature of man; ignorance of the unceasing care of God, divine Love, for each of His children. This ignorance causes one to believe that man can be harmed by food, air, and so forth; causes one to believe that man can be sick and sinful; causes one to believe that lack and limitation are caused and sustained by a valid law. Christian Science dispels this ignorance by enabling us to see Life as God, omnipotent good; to see man, our true selfhood, as the perfect expression of Life, God. It enables us to begin to glimpse the plan of supreme wisdom, divine Love's plan; to glimpse the real universe, wherein there is abundance, contentment, freedom, bliss, and perfect harmony, everything moving in perfect accord, all governed by perfect law, the law of God, divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Dürer's House

Some time after his marriage with Agnes Frey, Dürer moved into the new house near the Thiergärtner Gate, which had perhaps been brought with the dowry of his bride. Here he labored . . . and executed his most famous works. It is a spacious house, with a lower story of stone, wide portals, a paved interior court, and pleasant upper rooms between thick half-timber walls, whose mullioned windows look out on lines of quaint Gothic buildings and towers, and on the broad paved square at the foot of the Zisselgasse (now Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse). Just across the square was the so-called "Pilate's House," whose owner, Martin Koetzel, had made two pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and brought back measurements of the Dolorous Way. The artist's house is now carefully preserved as public property, and contains the gallery of the Dürer Art-Union. In 1828. . . . the people erected a bronze statue of the master, designed by Rauch, on the square before the house.

In 1509-1510 Dürer derived pleasure and furnished much amusement to his friends from verse-making, in which he suffered a worse failure even than Raphael had done. It seems that Pirkheimer ridiculed a long-drawn couplet which he had made, upon which the master composed a neat bit of proverbial philosophy, of which the following is a translation:

"Strive earnestly with all thy might,
That God would give thee Wisdom's light; . . .
He who bears both honor and shame,
He well deserves the wise man's name;
Who knows himself, and evil shuns,
In Wisdom's path he surely runs; . . .
Who keeps his heart forever pure,
He of Wisdom's crown is sure;
And who loves God with all his heart,
Chooses the wise and better part."

—From "Dürer," by M. F. SWEETSER.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931

STOCK MARKET MAKES FURTHER FORWARD MOVE

Trading Active and Many New High Prices Reached —Steels in Demand

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Having shaken off a load of impending liquidation, the stock market moved forward afresh today.

United States Steel common, which bulls had been holding in reserve of late, was suddenly jacked up to the best levels of the new year, but bullishness again concentrated on the electric power issues.

Some of the steels, electrical and railway equipments, and miscellaneous manufacturing issues made good headway, but most of the rails, oils, motors, coppers and merchandising issues held back. A few soft spots were uncovered.

Stocks closed strong with net gains of 2 to 5 points in virtually all of the leading shares.

Trading was active, especially in the last hour. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, du Pont, American Can, Allied Chemical, United Aircraft, Loew's, Electric Power & Light and American Power & Light rose 3 or more, American Can, General Electric and Westinghouse about 2, American Water Works 6, Worthington Pump and Underwood-Elliott-Fisher 5, and Auburn Auto 14.

Sales approximated 4,400,000 shares.

The market still seemed to be impelled primarily by its own momentum since little in the way of forward stimulus was provided by the day's news.

Business News Cheerful

With the expected technical reaction of the previous session out of the way, however, traders had an opportunity to consider the mildly cheerful mid-week business statistics which appeared yesterday, particularly the relatively favorable weekly report of electric power production, and the steady if gradual improvement in steel making.

Some brokerage houses have taken a precautionary attitude, in view of the almost steady advance of the last three weeks. During that period the last has had only two subtsantial setbacks. Nevertheless, speculative sentiment in Wall Street remains preponderantly bullish, acknowledging that the market's recovery has run well ahead of the pickup in business, but pointing out that troublesome situations are out of the way and liquidated, and stock now for sale can be disposed of leisurely, so there is little in sight at the moment to check the advance.

It is widely felt, however, that the market will have a real test after a few weeks, when it becomes apparent whether the recovery in business is only seasonal, and whether an unusually dull summer is in prospect.

Call money continued a little firmer, with little available under the official rate of 1½ per cent. Two per cent money would not be surprising after the turn of the month, which should cause a substantial flow of funds to the interior. The weekly Bank of England and Bank of France statements were constructive, showing a widen gain in London's gold than the further addition in Paris' stock, in contrast to the recent tendency.

U. S. Governments Off

Quiet trading, characteristic of recent sessions, made little impression on quoted bond values today.

The United States Government group, however, was an exception to the rule, resuming its decline under pressure, apparently induced by the approaching announcement of the Treasury's financing plans for March. Offerings of Treasury 3⅜s of two maturities were rather large and both reacted to new lows for the year, selling less than a point above par. Liberty bonds showed some tendency to steady after joining in the downward movement yesterday, when selling was the most active in a week or more.

The resumption of the decline demonstrated the thinness of the absorptive powers of the market for these obligations. In investment banking circles there is no disposition to believe that the situation will be altered until the uncertainty concerning the Treasury's financing plans are divulged Formal announcement is expected Monday and Wall Street appears to believe that it will be of a nature that is bound to have an adverse effect on the price of outstanding issues, temporarily at least.

Narrowly irregular movements ruled corporate domestic bonds. Marketing of $8,000,000 4½ per cent mortgage bonds by the Pere Marquette brought adjustment in the listed issues of the same series in the market. In unusually heavy dealings the 4½s reacted ½ point to 99½, the price at which the new block was offered today.

The forward movement of foreign bonds was maintained although it did not include as many issues as in previous sessions. German Governments were particularly strong, the 5½s and 7s reaching new 1931 peaks. Rhine Westphalia 6s with warrants attained a new maximum and several South Americans were well bought.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .91¼	$ .92	$1.32½
Corn 3 yellow	.79⅜	.81	.99¾
Oats 2 white	.44	.43¾	.52
Flour	4.65	4.65	6.25
Beef family	17.75	17.75	29.00
Pork	26.50	26.50	30.00
Lard	.0895	.0875	.1110
Cotton mid-up	.1130	.1115	.1515
Tin	.0400	.0400	.0515
Lead	17.76	17.76	22.26
Silver	30.00	30.00	34.00
Zinc	.10¼	.10¼	.18
Rubber	.3690	.3640	.3790
Sugar	.0763½	.0763½	.1590
Lead	.0450	.0450	.0495
Print cloth	.0460	.0460	.0638
	.0437½	.0425	.0535

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Feb. 26—Principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

Gold	Feb. 20 '31	Feb. 19 '31
Sight balances abroad	55,857,000	55,738,000
Neg bills bght abroad	7,012,000	7,004,000
Commercial bill, France	19,377,000	19,374,000
Adv against securities	7,483,000	7,242,000
Negot bonds of s f	2,861,000	2,911,000
Circulation	5,195,000	5,198,000
Total cred cur acct's	76,851,000	77,219,000
Treasury	25,477,000	24,802,000
Sinking fund	4,568,000	4,826,000
Private	9,368,000	9,375,000
Total sight liabilities	11,182,000	10,358,000
Ratio	102,329,000	103,123,000
Bank rate	54.59%	54.58%
	2%	2%

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
12⅞	9	Abitibi		9400	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
52	39	Abitibi pf		2300	52	47½	47½	48
34	25	Ab & Straus		600	33⅝	30	30	33
101½	100	Ab & Str pf						
21½	16½	Adams Ex	1.60	500	20	19	19	20
90¼	83½	Adams Ex pf		50	100	100	100	
23½	21½	Address-ograph	1.40	4300	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	23
8¼	5½	Adv-Rumely		200	8	7¾	7¾	8
1	⅝	Ahumada		900	23	23	23	23
109⅝	93⅛	Air Reduc	.80	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
10⅝	7¾	Airway El		4800	106⅛	103⅛	103⅛	104
9⅞	7	Alaska Jun	.42	600	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
132⅝	73¼	Alleghany		1100	87⅜	84	84	84
182⅝	183¼	Allied Chem		6300	138⅜	134	134	134
43⅝	32⅛	Allis-Chal		2500	178⅜	172	172½	174
21⅛	18	AL Port Cem		13200	43⅝	41¾	41¾	40¾
23¼	17½	Amerada		100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18¼
63¾	54⅛	Am Bk Note		100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
65	62	Am Bk N pf		400	61	61	61	61
29¾	20	Am Ag Ch of Del		600	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
4⅜	2¼	Am Beet S		400	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
38	32	Am Brake	2.40	400	36¼	35¼	35¼	36¼
12⅜	8⅛	Am Br Bov		100	37½	37½	37½	39
139⅝	106⅛	Am Can	.60	7600	25⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
38¾	27	Am Car & F		1900	115⅜	111⅛	111⅛	11
43¾	32½	Am Chain		35600	138⅝	135½	136½	135¾
46⅞	38⅛	Am Chicle		700	37	35½	37	36
30¾	14¼	Am Colortype	2.40	200	39	37½	37¾	37¾
14⅝	9	Am Com Alc	1.60	1900	48⅞	45⅝	46⅞	45¼
14⅞	9	Am En Tbl		600	30	29½	30	30
53⅛	19	Am European		2300	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅜
51¾	26¾	Am & FFW		400	14⅛	13	14⅛	13⅝
90	74	Am & FP 6		400	32	31½	32	32
99¾	85½	Am & FP 7		79200	99¾	97¾	99	98
79½	67⅛	Am & FP 7		700	90	87¾	90	88½
10⅜	7	Am & FP 2pf		400	99½	99	99½	
31⅝	23¾	Am Hawaii		400	77½	77	77¾	78¾
36	18½	Am Ice		300	30¾	8	8	8¼
1⅝	⅝	Am Int Corp		4500	26	25¾	30	30
30¾	20⅜	Am La Fr		200	1	1	1	
23¾	16⅜	Am Loco		3200	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
8⅝	4⅛	Am Metals		400	21½	21	21	22
57¼	41	Am Mach & Met		1400	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
39⅞	22½	Am News		10	57¼	57½	57½	56½
64⅛	45	Am Nat G pf		240	18	17¾	17¾	18
99	94⅝	Am Pw&Lt		9100	64⅞	61	64	61¾
80	70	Am P & L pf		400	98½	98	98	98
81	80	Am P&L pf A		600	80½	80	80	
19⅜	15⅝	Am P&L pf st		200	8	8	8	8
145	141	Am Radiat		600	80½	80½	80½	80¾
11⅛	7	Am Radiat pf		1300	19¾	18	19⅜	19
37⅜	26⅝	Am Repub		10	144	144	144	
68	57	Am Roll Mill		1200	11⅜	10½	11⅛	10¾
99	94	Am Saf Raz		7900	38⅝	33⅜	34	34½
42	39	Am Ship		15300	66	64⅜	65¼	63⅜
100⅞	93½	Am Ship Big		5900	1⅜	1	1¼	1
58⅛	40½	Am Smelt 2 pf		10	40	40	40	
4½	2½	Am Smelt			100½	100½	100½	100½
31¾	25	Am Solvents		3500	57⅛	55	56¼	55⅝
11½	6¾	Am Stl Fnd		100	4	4	4	
57½	42¾	Am Solvents pf			30½	29½	29¾	30
23½	15	Am Sugar		100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
201¾	176⅛	Am Tel & Cab		100	55¾	55¾	55¾	56
105	90	Am Tel&T		40	211¾	211¾	211¾	211¾
54⅜	53¾	Am Tob		8900	201¾	198¾	199¾	199¾
79	54¼	Am Wat W		100	100	100	100	
11⅞	6⅞	Am W W ct		14200	80¾	77¾	78¾	74½
35⅜	21	Am Wool		400	79	77	78	75
4	2	Am Wool pf		3500	9½	9	9⅛	
8⅜	4½	Am Writ ct		300	34¾	32½	34⅛	32
39⅞	26	Am Zinc		100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
26½	22	Am Zinc pf		500	40	40	40	
42⅞	29¾	Anac Wire		400	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	73⅜
36	27	Anaconda	2.40	100	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
19¼	13⅝	Anchor Cap		14900	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25½
18	15½	Andes Cop		400	34⅛	40	41¾	40½
4½	3	Arch Dan		300	19¼	19	33⅛	33
27⅝	2	Arm Ill A		300	17	17	17	17⅝
47	25	Arm Ill B		1700	11	11	11	11
7⅜	3⅝	Arm Ill pf		800	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
10½	5	Arnold Cons		400	35½	2	2	2
28⅞	24	Art Loom		710	7⅜	25	25⅝	25¼
2	1	Asso Apparel		700	22	7	7	7
97	85	Asso Dry G		700	26⅝	8½	10½	
202⅜	178½	Asso DG 1pf		2500	27⅜	26½	26½	26½
107½	102½	Atchison		100	95	95	95	36⅝
39	31	Atchison pf		2900	202	199½	199½	200
53½	49¾	Atl G&WI		200	107½	107½	107½	107¾
23⅝	18	Atl G&WI pf		200	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
217½	101½	Atl Refin		400	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
2½	1⅞	Auburn Auto		4500	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23¾
2⅜	1	Austin N		6600	217½	205	205	203½
5½	2¾	Auto Sales		100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
	3	Auto Sales pf		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
		Aviation		40	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
				9200	5½	4⅞	5¼	5

—B—

27½	20¾	Baldwin	1¾	16200	27½	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	88½	Baldwin pf		20	100	99	100	99
87⅞	68⅛	Balt & O		1600	86¾	85	100	86
107	104¾	Bamber pf	6½	110	105½	105½	105½	
66½	56½	Bangor & A	3½	400	66¾	64¾	65¼	63⅛
113	102	Bangor&A pf		20	112	112	112	
10	7	Barker Bros	2	110	7½	7½	7½	
14½	11¼	Barnsdall A		4500	14½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
79⅜	65	Beatrice		4800	77½	74½	77½	75¼
60	50	Beechnut	3	4900	71⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
4	2¼	Belding H		100	56	56	56	
25½	16⅞	Bendix		100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	39½
44⅞	32¼	Best & Co	2	7600	25⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
70¼	45⅝	Beth Steel	6	4300	44⅞	43¾	43½	43¾
123	114½	Beteh Steel pf		27300	121¾	68	68⅝	67⅜
29	24	Blaw Knox	1½	100	38¾	27½	27½	27½
35	20¾	Bohn Alum	1½	200	34¼	33¼	33¼	34
74⅞	67½	Borden		500	73½	73½	74¾	74
32¼	30⅛	Borg Warner		4000	21¾	21	21	20¾
22¼	16¼	Briggs	1½	5000	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	48
4⅝	2	Brockway		10000	21¾	21	21	20¾
66½	58¾	Bkyn Man T		100	8	8	8	8
9⅝	8	Bklyn-Queens		1800	65¾	63¾	64⅜	64¼
55	50	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	5	300	10	9	10	9
121¾	103	Bkyn Un G	5	600	56	52	56	
9½	5½	Brunsw Term		2000	132½	118¾	122	119½
20⅞	14¼	Bucyrus	1	400	77⅛	77	77¾	78¾
34⅞	25	Bucy cv pf	2½	100	19	19	19	19
5⅝	3	Budd Mfg		700	34¼	33½	34½	33½
12⅜	9	Budd Wheel	1	200	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
22⅞	11¾	Bullard		600	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	12
15⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	1½	1800	23	19½	21¾	20
85	65	Burns Br A		100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
32¼	21½	Burns Br pf	2	100	26	26	26	27½
31	23¼	Burroughs	2½	10	50½	50¼	50¼	65
104	100½	Bush Term		3000	32⅛	29⅞	30½	29⅞
2	1½	Bush T deb		500	29	28¾	30¼	29⅞
1⅜	⅛	Butte Con		20	102	102	102	
17¼	12¾	Butte & Sup		200	2	1¾	2	2
69¾	37⅝	Butterick		200	14½	14	14	14½
		Byers		8500	67¼	65½	65¾	64

—C—

53	42¾	Calif Pack	4	1000	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
15½	11¾	Campbell	1	1500	13½	13½	13½	
13⅜	8	Calu'a Hecla		100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
45⅜	29⅝	Canada Dry	3	1500	40¾	40¼	40¼	
21½	18¼	Can Pac	1.60	3000	40	38¼	40	38
15½	9½	Cannon Mills		2500	44½	44	44	
36⅝	30	Capital Adm		400	20½	20½	20½	20½
100		Capital A pf		700	16	15¼	16	15
131½	81¾	Caro C&C et	5	50	111½	111½	111½	
52½	26⅞	Case Thresh	6	30	99½	99½	99½	
25	23	Caterpillar	3	21300	128⅜	122	122	125
11	5½	Cac-Dbbs pf		3500	49	47⅝	48⅝	48
16	11	Celotex		100	14	24½	24½	
24⅞	20	Celaneal		400	11	10⅞	11	10¼
6¼	2½	Cen Aguirre	1½	100	14	14	14	15¾
69	59	Century Rib		100	23	23	23	23
30¼	22½	Cen Rib pf		400	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
4⅞	2¼	Cerro de P		40	70	69	70	
23¼	17¾	Cert-Teed	1.80	1400	26½	27¾	29	28¼
54½	40	Checker Cab	3	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
46½	39½	Ches Corp	2½	6000	21¼	20¼	20½	20¼
2¾	1⅞	Ches & Ohio		2000	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	52⅞
7⅞	6⅛	Chi & Alton		3500	45¼	44½	44⅞	45
26⅜	19¼	Chi Gt West	1	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8⅞	5¼	Chi Gt W pf		900	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
19⅝	9½	Chi M&StP		800	25⅞	25	25⅝	25½
14¾	9⅛	Chi M&SP pf	1	500	13½	13½	13½	13½
34	23¾	Chi Pneu	3½	1800	15½	13⅜	13½	13⅜
65½	47¼	Chi Pneu pf	7	300	35	34	34⅜	33½
23	20⅛	Chi Rf	3	14200	80¾	100	100	
33¾	25½	Chi Yel Cab	2.40	400	60	58¼	60	61
37⅜	26	Childs		10	21½	21½	21½	
24⅛	15⅞	Chile Copper	1	1700	33	32	32	32¾
37⅜	35¾	Chrysler	3.60	10	35	35	35	36¾
81⅞	77⅛	Citz Ice	6½	15000	23⅞	22½	22⅞	22⅞
43⅜	23¾	Citz Ice pf		400	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
24⅛	24¾	City Stores		600	81⅞	80½	81⅞	80½
170	142⅛	Cluett Pbdy	6	600	33⅜	31½	33⅛	33⅛
49⅞	47	Coca Cola	2½	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	35
16⅜	9	Col Palm		500	168⅜	167⅜	168	169⅜
74	72	Collins & A		100	48½	48½	48½	48½
32¼	21⅞	Collins & A pf		1800	17⅜	16½	16⅝	15⅜
44	33¼	Colo F&I	1	800	73½	73	73½	73½
111⅝	73½	Colum Gas	2½	2000	31¾	29½	30½	29½
12¼	7¾	Col Carbon	6	11000	45	42¾	43⅝	43
21⅝	18½	Col Graph	1	4000	110¾	107	107	
85	76½	Comm Cred	6½	3000	11⅞	10⅞	11	10⅝
23½	20	Com Cr ipf	1.40	2000	23½	21	22¾	21
35¾	34	Com Cred pf		10	85	85	85	84
90	82	Com Cred A	6	10	21½	21½	21½	
31⅞	25	Com Inv Tr Co pf		100	36¾	35⅞	35⅞	35½
5	2¾	Com Inv Tr		1400	33	31½	32	31
21½	15⅛	Com Inv war		100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12	8	Com Sol	.60	1000	21¼	20½	21	20½
99⅜	91½	Commwith So	6	30000	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
11⅝	6⅞	Commwith 6 pf		100	97½	97½	97½	
18⅞	15¾	Con Film	2	1400	11	10½	10½	
100⅞	82¼	Con Film pf	3	1600	13¾	13¾	13¾	
104⅛	101¾	Con Gas	4	1000	17¾	17¾	17¾	
105	90	Con Gas pf	5	15000	102½	99¾	101	99½
	⅞	Con Ry C pf		400	103	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
8½	6½	ConTextile	1.20	200	41	40	41	41
3	2⅜	Container A		300				
29¾	17¾	Container B		100	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
⅜	2¼	Cont Bak A		400	3⅝	2¾	2¾	2¾
77	67¼	Cont Bak B		800	30	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
59⅞	47	Cont Bak pf	2½	600	3½	3	3⅛	2⅞
14½	10½	Cont Can	1	300	77¼	77	77¼	76¾
51⅞	41	Cont Dis Fib	2.40	4000	59¾	58½	59	59½
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Ins		2000	15½	14	15⅛	14
12	9¼	Cont Motors		3000	50⅜	50	50½	
12	8½	Cont Oil		800	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
86⅝	76½	Cont Shares		2500	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
14⅞	8¼	Corn Prod	3½	1700	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
31	27	Coty		4000	88⅜	85½	85⅝	11¼
	21	Cream of Wheat		400	30¼	29½	29⅝	85⅝
38½	31	Crosley	2.40	100	8½	8⅛	8⅛	16¼
6⅞	4	Crown Cork		500	37½	36¼	37	14⅜
34¾	31½	Crown Cork pf	2.70	100	5	5	5	36
63	55⅜	Crucible	5½	200	34	33¾	34	
106	103	Crucible pf		100	61	61	61	33⅝
2⅝	1⅛	Cuba Cane Prod		80	104⅛	104	104	104⅛
44	35	Cuba Ry pf	6	600	17	15⅜	15⅜	2
5¼	3	Cub Am S		100	42¾	41	41	
35	22½	Cub Am S pf		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
1½	½	Cub Dom S		20	26½	26½	26½	
100	89⅞	Curtis Pub	6	600	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	3⅜	Curtiss Wr		100	91⅝	91⅛	91½	92
106	100	Curtiss Wr A	7	55500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
100	95	Cushman 7%	8	7900	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
41	30¼	Cushman 8%		90	105½	105¼	105¼	
		Cutler		100	100	100	100	100

—D—

33	13½	Davison		2300	22½	20⅝	21⅞	20¾
157¼	141	*Del & Hud	9	400	185½	154	155½	156
102	80	Del & Hud	6	100	91½	91¼	91¼	92½
45¾	27½	Denv RG pf		100	37	37	37	37¼
195	175	Det Edison	8	300	191⅜	191⅜	191⅝	
22⅜	14⅞	Diamond	1.20	200	20½	20	20	20
11⅝	8⅞	Dome Mines		700	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅜
1⅛	⅝	Dom Stores		800	21¾	20	21¼	20
102⅞	82¼	Du So Sh pf	6	100	2	2	2	
121½	118¾	Dupont	4½	13100	101⅞	99	100¼	99½
103	103	Dupont deb	6	200	121¾	121½	121¾	121¼
104⅜	102	Duplan S pf	8	20	103½	103½	103¾	
		Duquesne pf		100	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	

—E—

13⅜	7½	Eastern RM		835	12¼	11½	12¼	11½
185⅝	143¾	East Kodak	5½	2900	184⅞	180	181½	180
21⅞	13¾	Eaton Axle	1.60	2900	20⅜	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜
11⅜	3¼	Elkhngon		100	8½	8½	8½	8½
67¼	50⅝	Elec Auto Lt	6	8100	68⅜	64¼	65½	64½
110	108½	El Auto L pf	7	100	100	100	100	
3⅞	2½	Elec Boat		500	8⅝	8	8	8
58⅝	38¼	Elec P&L	2	70000	60¾	58½	59	57
88	86	El P&L 6 pf		200	95⅝	95½	95½	95¼
55	50½	Elec Sto Bat	5	400	64½	63	63¼	63
1⅛	1⅛	Elk Horn		100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	5	End Johns		100	5	5	5	5
41	30	End Johns pf	6	300	38½	38	38	38½
113	107	End John pf		300	107½	106½	106½	107⅝

—F—

51¾	34	Fajardo		2	38	38	38	38
29	28	Fam Players		2	29	29	29	29
24½	20¾	Fed Lt&Tr		1	24½	24½	24½	24½
85¾	71¼	Fed Mot		41	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
43⅞	35¾	Fed Sug						
104⅞	83	Fed Sug pf		4	104⅞	103¾	104	103¾
27⅝	20¼	Fidelity Ins		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
		Fifth Ave B		3				
19¾	17	Filene pf		100	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
63	56¾	Firestone		10	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
53¾	41	Firestone pf		100	94	94	94	
3	2	Fisk Rubber		100	18½	18½	18½	20
35½	31	Fisk Rub 1pf		400	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
32½	22¼	Flora Serv B		500	52	51¾	51¾	51
12¼	4¾	Florsheim B		10	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
41½	32	Follansbee B		100	33¼	32	32	32¼
32½	22¼	Foster & Wh		300	19	19	19	19
12¼	4¾	Fourth Nat Inv		9700	63⅞	60¾	61¾	60¾
38⅜	25¾	Foundation		900	32	31½	32	31½
42	28½	Fox A		1100	11½	10½	11	10⅞
		Freeport Tx		9900	37½	34½	36	35
				7100	38⅞	37½	38	37⅝

—G—

58⅜	50½	Gamewell	5					
2	½	Gardner M		150	80	57½	58½	56½
73	47

NEW BUSINESS AIDS CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

Firmer Tone to Wholesale Prices—Textile Mills More Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Two encouraging developments are now to be noted in the general economic situation in Canada. These are the comparative firmness in wholesale prices and new business for certain basic industries sufficient to offset the seasonal decline in other branches.

Manufacturing generally is reported as more active in the principal industrial centers. Shoe factories now are operating their plants at 50 to 65 per cent of capacity. Household electrical appliances are selling well both in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and wholesale demand for spring stocks of hardware is heavier.

Contractors in eastern Canada are carrying on a fair amount of outside building and construction work, thus affording a moderate amount of employment.

The unemployment relief program authorized by the city of Montreal will give employment to about 8000 men, and a like number will be employed in preparing the required material for the works which are to be carried on, thus affording employment to 16,000 workers.

Textile Mills Active

Woolen and knitting mills are actively engaged. Automobile production shows a slight increase, but sales of new cars are light. Demand for gasoline and lubricating products, however, is quite satisfactory.

Some of the iron and steel plants are increasing their operating schedules. The improvement promised by recent railroad orders and the prospect of renewed demand from motor-car factories in the spring are important factors.

Retail buying is steadily increasing. The volume of business transacted during the last week is reported as up to the average. In wholesale circles, clothing and dry goods houses find that dealers still cling to the policy of carrying only sufficient stock for immediate needs, and buying is in small quantities.

Confidence as to the outlook for the nickel industry is expressed in a review and forecast issued by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. The review points out that during 1930 greater efforts than ever before were expended in the development along technical lines of uses for nickel and the forecast states the belief that when the improvement in general business occurs these efforts will bear fruit in larger consumption of nickel.

Montreal Stock Market U

Further sharp declines both in exports and imports are shown in the statement on external trade for the month of January. Total trade for the month, accordingly, was $63,500,000 below 1930.

A sharp decrease is shown in the immigration figures for 1930. The total immigration during that period amounted to 104,806, compared with 164,992 for the previous 12 months.

The movement on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week was mainly upward, and although there was a setback toward the close of the period, prices showed general improvement over the previous week. The list broadened and trading was the most active of any week of this year to date.

A revival of public interest in Canadian mining and oil securities is revealed in the monthly report of transactions on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. The sales for the month of January were 8,145,949 shares, which was nearly double those of December and the largest figure since September.

January newsprint output was virtually the same as in December, 184,339 tons compared with 184,755 tons.

The Canadian market for bonds has firmed up substantially. Bids for both government and corporation issues of recent date are at or better than their original offering price.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORFOLK & WESTERN

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$6,696,247	$9,103,506
Net oper inc	1,678,783	2,853,056
Surp af chgs	1,351,331	2,549,517

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
3d week Feb.	$2,670,000	$3,128,000
Jan 1-Feb. 21	19,314,000	22,320,000

UNION PACIFIC

	1931	1930
January gross	$12,948,105	$14,316,494
Net op inc	1,427,713	1,929,875

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1931	1930
January gross	$818,743	$872,529
Net op inc	79,567	21,867

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$16,986,412	$21,014,921
Net op inc	538,760	1,695,872

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE (including Wisconsin Central)

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$2,340,192	$2,879,213
Net op def	176,981	205,262
Def af chgs	762,122	778,058

READING CO.

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$6,654,942	$7,603,633
Net oper inc	684,779	871,265

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$4,844,707	$5,679,895
Net op inc	83,891	*20,718

*Deficit.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$828,685	$984,402
Net op def	46,045	83,566

WABASH

	1931	1930
January gross	$4,121,177	$5,300,033
Net op inc	259,393	429,904
Def af chgs	235,681	31,841

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1931	1930
January gross	$253,350	$329,306
Net op inc	62,279	134,229
Sur af chgs	47,205	118,435

ANN ARBOR

	1931	1930
Jan gross	$338,599	$399,772
Net oper loss	8,470	*16,324
Def af chgs	43,217	15,749

GULF COAST LINES

	1931	1930
Jan. gross	$1,108,077	$1,542,283
Net op inc	185,435	398,071

GREAT NORTHERN

	1931	1930
Jan. gross	$5,785,160	$6,458,382
Net op inc	125,449	3,066

MISSOURI PACIFIC

	1931	1930
Jan. gross	$8,250,182	$10,131,231
Net op inc	1,411,563	1,446,781

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1931	1930
Jan. gross	$1,365,318	$1,562,927
Net op inc	457,500	562,711
Surp aft chgs	185,211	187,109

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87	87
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	87⅛	87⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	85½	85½
Allis Chalmers deb 6s '37	103½	103½
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104⅝	104¼
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84½	84
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100⅝	100⅝
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	83¼	83¼
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94½	94
Amer Metals Co 5½s	94⅜	94⅜
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	33½	33½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '33	100½	100½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	1344½	132¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106¼
Amer T&T col 4s '36	101½	101⅛
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	107	107⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109¼	109
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102¼	102¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	105	105
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	75	75
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	75¼	75
Atch T&SF 4½s	121	121
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104¾	104¾
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99⅞	99⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97⅛	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101½	101½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96½	96½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	36	36
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105	105
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅝	101
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	72	72
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	108½	108½
Chicago & East Iyy 5s '51	46½	46
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s '82	106	106
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69¼	69
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '39	87½	87½
Chicago M&StP 4½s	100¼	100¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	30½	30
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	72⅝	72½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	91	91
Chicago Railway 5s	66¼	66⅛
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	93	93
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	89¼	89
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	115⅜	115¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105½	105½
Childs Co 5s	83	83
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93	92⅝
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100½	100½
lev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104½	104½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 A	95½	94⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97⅜	97⅜
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106
Corn Products 5s '34	102½	102½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	93	93
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	8	7⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45	45
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	64	64
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	77½	77½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	97¾	97½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	97
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	96⅝
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	82¼	82
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101½	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106¾	106¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106⅞	106⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105⅜	105¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	89
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie RR 5s '67	82½	82¼
Erie RR gen lien	75½	75¼
Erie RR gen 7Ss	81	81
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	37⅜	37⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	25	24⅝
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	80	80
Gen Investment 5s	89	89
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94	94
Gen Theater Equip 6s	70½	69¾
Goodrich 6s '45	69⅜	69
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	9¼	99⅛
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90
GrandTR Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98¾	98½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Houston Oil 5½s	94	93½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¾	60
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	78½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Central 4¾s '66	97	97
Ill Central 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46	61	61
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96½	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91¾	91¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99⅞	99⅞
Int & G Nor 6s '62	88½	88½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	63	62¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	91	90
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73⅜	73¼
Int Paper 6s '55	61	60½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	82	82
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94⅞	93⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85¼	85¼
Kendall Co 5½s ww	60	59
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¾	101¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	75	75
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95½	95½
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	89	89
Lack Steel con 5s '50	102⅛	102½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	59	58⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87¾	87¾
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100¾	100½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	108⅛	107½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	99
Louis Arkansas 5s	67¾	67¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105½	105½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101⅜	100¾
L&N col 5s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	47½	47½
Meade 6s ww	87½	87½
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	79¾
Metro Edison 4½s	101	100⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88¾	88¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s	87¼	87¼
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	108½	108½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94½	94½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103½	102⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	71	70¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94½	94½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94⅜	94⅜
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99¼	99¼
Mobile & O 5s	81	81
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	98⅛	98⅛
Morris & Essex 4½s	102½	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅝	101⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	89½	89
N O T & M 5s C	90	90
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85½	85¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅜	107⅛
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83½	83¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91¾	91½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	106	105½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101½	101½
NY N&H nc deb 4s '56	86¼	86¼
NY N&H 4½s '67	94½	94½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅞	105⅞
NY NH&H cv 6 '48	118½	118½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	37	37
NY Railway inc 6s '65	3	3
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¼	108¼
NY Steam Corp 5s	102¼	102¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111½	111½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86½	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	99¼	99¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104	104
Nor Am Cd 5s	97⅜	97⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94½	94½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112⅞	112¾
Nor States Pow 6 B '41	106¼	106¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅝	94½
Otis Steel 6s '41	98½	97½
Pas Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87	87
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96¾	96¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68¼	68
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	74	74
Penn O & D AA 4½s A '77	100½	100½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	98¾	98¾
Penn Railroad 4½ E	93¾	93¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98	97¾
Penn Railroad 5s '84	105	104¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	99½	99½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87	87
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101	101
Phil Elec 4s	93½	93½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103	102¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80¼	80
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82	82
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅛	101⅛
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	109¼	109¼
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	88¼	88¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	74¼	74¼
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106	106
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	93¾	92½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88⅛	88⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	92	92
Rio G W 1st 4s '39	95¼	95¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107	107
St Louis & SF 4s '50	86	86
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	82¼	81½
St Louis & SF gen 6s '31	100¾	100¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98½	98½
San Ant Pub Ser 4s '52	106½	106½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	17¼	17
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	10	10
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91	90¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	87½	87½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95⅝	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	99
Sinclair Cru C 5½s '38	102	102
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98¼	98
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅛	98½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109	109
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	112½	112½
So Ry St L 4s	92½	92½
Southwest Bell Tel rg 5s '54	104½	104¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100½	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	61	61
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¾	105¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	96⅝	96⅝
Third Ave rgf 4s '60	80¼	80¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¾	31¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99	99
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	103⅝	103⅝
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	57	57
US Rubber Co 5s '47	72¼	71½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74¼	74¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '30 ww	74	73¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80	80
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	36	36
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	104⅜	104⅜
Wabash RR 5½s '75	98½	98½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	92	92
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	64¼	63½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¼	105¼
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	81½
Western Union 5s '51	104¼	104¼
Western Union 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Western Union 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s '53	90¼	90⅛
White Sew Mach 6s '40	31	31
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	42¾	42¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101	100⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb26	Last Feb25
3½s '47	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.12
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.23	102.28	102.25
4th 4¼s '38	103.14	103.10	103.11	103.4
US 3¾s '43	100.28	100.16	100.16	100.29
US 3¾s '47	101	100.28	100.28	101.14
US 3¾s '56	104.20	104.20	104.20	104.22

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77	77
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99	99
Akershus 5s '63	96	96
Antioquia 7s B '45	57⅞	57⅜
Antioquia 7s D '45	56	56
Antwerp 5s '58	100⅝	100½
Argentine Gos 6s Oct '60	92¼	92¼
Argentine Goc 6 Feb '61	92¼	91⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93⅜	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	92	91¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	92¼	92
Australia 4½s '56	59¼	59
Australia 5s '55	64¾	63¾
Australia 5s '57	64½	64
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96⅛	96
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96⅛	96½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅜	103⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¾	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅛	113⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rct	96⅛	96⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	75¼	74⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	75	74⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	68⅛	67½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	81⅛	81¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	40	40
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47	104¾	104¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	65½	64¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	64¾	64¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	64¾	64¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	90	89
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	68	67½
Bremen 7s '53	98½	97⅞
Brisbane 6s '50 rct	72½	72½
Brisbane 5s '58	56½	56
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	69¾	69¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	69½	69½
Caldas (Rep) 7½ '48	63¼	63¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	79¼	79¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	79	79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	79½	79½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	79¼	79¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99¾	99¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	80	79¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	82⅛	82⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	66	66
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67	67
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¼
Copenhagen (City 5s '52	100½	100½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	77	77
Cuba (Rep) 6½s '59	76½	76½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96¾	96¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104⅛	104⅛
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	102	102
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102	102
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	87	87
Finland 5½s '58	82½	82
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88½	88½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90¾	90¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	80	80
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅜	120⅜
German 7s '49	104½	103½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79¼	79⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79½	79⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86	86
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	78¾	78
Greek 6s '68	88½	88¼
Holland Am Line 6s '47	57¾	57¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	100
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅜	98⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95⅛	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅛	99⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95⅛	93⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	92¼	92¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	104⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	9½	9¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87	87
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	53½	53
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97	97
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	106	56
New South Wales 5s '57	56	56
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92⅞	92⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99	98⅜
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100¾	100⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	104¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	57	57
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	31	30½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	50	50
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	81	81
Prussia 6½s '51	82	81⅞
Prussia 6s '52	76½	76½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	76	76
Rhine Main 7s '50	94	93½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80⅞	80¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	87½	87½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	59¼	58¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	45	45
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88
Rumania 7s '59	82⅝	82¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	83	83
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	71	71
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82	82
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86½	86½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	86	86
Saxon State 7s '45	86¾	86¾
Siemens 6½s '51	99¼	99¼
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	62	62
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	94½	94½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	105⅝
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	90⅝	90½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93¼	93¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90½	90½
Tyrol 7s '52	93⅝	93⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106½	106½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	76¾	76¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	76½	76½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	100¼	100¼
Warsaw 7s '58	62¾	62½
Westphalia El 6s '53	73	73
Wurttemberg 7s '56	89	89
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¾	98½

DIVIDENDS

Insull Utility Investments declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in common on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 14.

Hercules Powder declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable March 25 to stock of record March 13.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 17 to stock of record April 3.

Continental Diamond Fibre Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 16.

Briggs & Stratton Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 30.

American Corporation declared a third dividend of 15 cents a share, payable March 15 to stockholders of record March 10.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.13, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Great Western Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 14.

Monsanto Chemical Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd., declared the half-yearly dividend of 20 cents on the capital stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 7.

Royal Baking Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 6.

Holland Furnace Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Mapes Consolidated Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and an extra of 25 cents, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Ruberoid Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable March 14 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Public National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

CHICAGO STEEL TREND UPWARD

Demand for Sheets Features —Pipe-Line Projects Maturing Slowly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 — Sheet mill operations have expanded to 55 to 60 per cent, the highest rate of the year and 5 to 10 points above the steel-making rate for the district, largely because of bulge in demand for blue annealed sheets. Heavier releases for galvanized sheets are expected as out-door work, especially in the South-west, opens up.

Rail mills still find it difficult to rise much above 50 per cent, even with broader specifications from the west-ern lines. Track fastening bookings this week totaled 6000 tons. Prospec-tive rail inquiry includes 23,000 tons from the Milwaukee, but the definite inquiry is not yet out.

Wire mill interests are more cheer-ful over prospects of woven-fence business in the spring. Mills here and at Duluth may shortly speed up. Tank makers look for moderately good de-mand for oil storage tank work in the Southwest despite the oil conserva-tion measures. Pipe-line projects are slower to mature, partially because of slack drilling.

Each week sees more pig iron mov-ing to automotive foundries. As yet inquiry for the second quarter is light, but some contracts run through the first half year. The market on north-ern iron continues steady at $17.50, Chicago furnace. Less southern com-petition is evident this week.

Following last week's decline in the steel grades of scrap, specialties have declined this week. However, there are indications that these new prices are encountering considerable resistance, as present levels are manifestly below the cost of collection and preparation, and dealers believe scrap has now liquidated its weakness.

For the entire Chicago district, steel-making operations average 50 per cent, unchanged from last week. Of the 36 steel works blast furnace stacks, 14 are blowing. A stack at Gary may be lighted this week.

MONEY MARKET

Current quot

LEATHER TRADE SHOWS FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

Prices Rather Easy but Buying Assumes Larger Proportions

Better than usual interest was shown by buyers in the Boston sole leather market, following further easiness in prices. For upper leather also there was a steady call last week, with sales showing an increase in volume.

Oak sole leather was in good demand. Oak backs, of standard tannage, are now listed at 39 to 37c. A tannery run of shoe factory bends sold in sizable lots at 41 to 40c. Finders' oak bends were in fair demand. Texas oak bends, X grade, sold on a basis of 67 to 65c. Scoured oak bends are quoted, in the X grade, at 60c. Scoured oak backs, tannery run, are listed at 39 to 37c.

Oak offal is selling freely in the eastern markets. Prices continue easy. Rough double shoulders, top selection, are quoted at 26c, with seconds at 24c. The choice selection of single shoulders brings 23c. Standard bellies, native steer, belting butt trim variety, sold in carlots at 17 to 16c. At the close of the week under review a large dealer in offal offered to sell carlots at 16c. Oak heads are also moving, the untrimmed being offered at 12c, and the trimmed variety 11c.

Union Sole Demand Gains

Union sole leather tanners report a substantial improvement in the demand for backs, with the call for bends varying. Prices are easy. Packer steer backs, of standard production, are offered in Boston at 36 to 35c. Philadelphia tanners are selling No. 2 packer steer bends at 45c. Country hide bends are quoted at 35 to 34c, though they are not active at that price. New York selling agents say that buyers are displaying more interest.

Union offal is reported as selling more freely in the Boston market. Packer steer hide bellies, standard make, of liberal trim, are quoted at 15 to 14c. Packer cow bellies, ranging five iron and upward, are listed at 14c; five iron and under at 13c. Philadelphia dealers are quoting packer steer shoulders at a new low level of 22c. Steer bellies are quoted at 14½c, and cow bellies at 1 to 1½c less. Bellies are quoted at 15 to 14c, and heads at 11 to 10c.

Upper leather demands are steady, but prices trend toward weakness.

Fair Call for Calfskins

Calfskin tanners report a daily run of new business fair in volume. Chrome-tanned, full-grain calfskins, in colors, B grade are at 46 to 44c, with C's at 42 to 40c, and D's at 40 to 38c. Prime tannages in black are 42 to 40c, for B's, with C's at 38 to 36c and D's at 34 to 32c.

Side-upper leather is having a steady daily call. Sizable lots feature more frequently. The demand trends toward the cheaper grades. Chrome-tanned, full-grain corrected sides are listed in the B grade at 21 to 20c. For C's 19 to 18c is quoted. On the D grade prices are reported as on a basis of 15 to 14c. Larger-spread sides are obtainable at a full cent less. Sport elk sides, full-grain, large-spread, top selection, are selling at 28 to 26c, with No. 2 grade at 26 to 24c and a prime third quite active at 23c. Slightly snuffed sport elk is offered at four to five cents under the regular grades.

Split-leather tanners report the situation as promising. Work-shoe splits are holding firm at 12 to 10c. Shoe-lining split, smooth finish, regular spread, is selling in the top grade at 10 to 9c, with seconds at 9 to 8c, and the lower sort at 8 to 6c. Slipper-split quotations are somewhat mixed. The fawn and pearl colors move fairly well at 9 to 8c.

Patent leather in the Boston market is gradually regaining its position as a stable shoe commodity. Producers now report that buyers are disposed to deal in a broad way. The popular grade is quoted in the B grade at 26 to 24c, with C's at 22 to 20c and the cheaper sort at 18c down.

Glazed kid producers are busy on a day-to-day call, with requests for small skins delaying shipments. In the Boston market the demand for black skins continues prominent. Tans and certain other shades are moving fairly well.

MIDLAND STEEL PRODUCTS

Net earnings of Midland Steel Products Company in 1930, after all charges, including federal taxes amounting to $1,271,968, and after deducting dividend requirements of $8 a share on the preferred stock and $2 a share on the $2 noncumulative dividend shares, were equal to $1.25 a share on the 242,325 common shares outstanding, compared with a net income of $2,555,425, or $6.45 a common share, in 1929.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Continued from Page 10)

Sales	High	Low		
100	9	8	..	Thermoid
100	105	7	..	The Fair pf
100	6¼	6¼	..	Third Ave
400	.37	.18½	2d	Third Nat Inv
100	6¼	6¼	..	Thom Star
1200	29¾	24½	2.50	Thom Star pf
100	16½	10½	.60	Tidewater
100	82	60¼	5	Tidewater pf
5400	9	6½	.60	Tidewater As
100	62	55	6	Tidewater A pf
1800	59	54	3	Timken
5100	17¾	11¾	1	Transamer
3200	11¾	6¼	..	Tri-Cont
400	15¾	11	1.10	Trans & W A
1900	44¾	39¾	2.50	Trico
100	24	21	1.30	Trucson S
300	17¾	9	4	Twin City
10	62	41¼	7	Twin C pf

—U—

2900	75½	51¼	5	Underwood
9700	72	55½	2.80	Un Carbide
2300	26¾	22	2d	Un Oil Cal
200	205¾	179¾	10	Un Pacific
100	88	82¾	4	Un Pac pf
18900	37¾	22½	..	Un Gas Imp
46	57	46	3	Uni Air T pf
1300	40½	33½	2	Uni Biscuit
300	115	113¼	7	Uni Bisc pf
14200	32¾	18¾	1.75	Unit Carbon
110000	27¾	16¾	.50	Unit Corp
1200	50¼	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf
30	42½	40½	7	Uni Dye pf
20200	11¾	8¾	1.10	Uni El Coal
3000	65¼	51¼	4	Uni Fruit
61300	35½	21¾	1.20	Uni Gas Imp
300	102¼	98¼	5	Uni G Imp pf
500	31¾	23¼	2	Uni Piece Dye
300	12½	7¾	..	US & For Sec
1400	45½	40¼	1.60†	US Gypsum
100	10	9	9	US Hoffman
4800	78¾	73¾	2	US Ind Alco
100	7¼	7¼	..	US Leather
200	75	75	78	US Lea ppf
3000	36	33½	2	US Pipe&Fd
2200	36¾	32¾	..	US Realty
1500	17	16¼	..	US Rubber
400	31½	29	30	US Rub 1pf
300	22½	22	22	US Smelt
300	44½	44½	3.50	US Smelt pf
51400	152¾	148¾	7	US Steel
100	146¾	140¾	7	US Steel pf
18200	30¼	29	2b	Util P&L A

—V—

2200	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2	3¼	..	..	Vadsco
27500	75¾	45¾	3	Vanadium
80	34	10	..	Van Raalte
200	3¼	3	..	Va-C Chem
400	71¾	67¾	7	Va-C Ch 7%
50	39	32	..	Va I&C
10	65	62	62	Va I&C pf
60	71¾	41¼	4	Vulcan

—W—

300	20	17	..	Wabash
1200	26¼	23½	1.50	Waldorf
3600	15	12	1	Walworth
540	27½	13¾	..	Ward Bk A
1400	8¾	5¼	..	Ward Bk B
1800	30¾	13	..	Warner Br A
100	7¾	4¼	..	Warner Quin
500	44	27½	3	Warren Br
100	49½	32	47	Warren cv pf
1300	28½	21¼	2	Wesson O
400	57¾	34¾	4	Wesson O pf
97	37¾	28	6	W Pen El pf
1100	44½	34½	4	Wn Dairy A
100	10½	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B
3600	19¾	13¼	..	Wn Md
700	150¾	130	8	Wn Union
500	36¾	33	2	Westg A B
40900	107¾	62¾	5	Westg Elec
110	118	113¾	8	Westg El pf
100	38	26	36	Weston In
1100	36¼	24½	2	Weston In A
200	28	19¼	2	Westvaco
3500	2¾	1¼	..	Wextark Rad
200	26¼	22	2	White Mot
100	3¾	2½	..	Whi Sew cv pf
1200	27¾	20	2.50	Wilcox R A
800	6	4¾	..	Willys-Over
300	3¾	2¼	..	Wilson
100	10¾	6	10	Wilson J
6800	65	54¾	2.40	Woolworth
23700	106¾	59¾	..	Wor Pump
20	27	11¼	..	Wright
9300	78¼	66¾	4	Wrigley

—Y—

100	30	25	2	Yale & T
6000	14½	9¾	..	Yel Truck
75	75¼	75	..	Yel Truck pf
200	77½	73	5	Youngstown
1500	29	22¾	3	Young S & W

—Y—

400	4¾	2¾	..	Zenith Radio

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Feb25	Last Feb24
100	Acme Steel	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¾
550	Allied Motor	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
150	Am Com Pwr A	16	15¾	15¾	16¼
550	Am Equities	6¾	6¼	6¼	5⅞
200	Art Metal Wks	8⅝	8	8	8
200	Art Metal Wks pf	8⅝	8	8	8
200	Brown Fence	19¾	19½	19¾	20
150	Burnham Trad	2¼	2	2	1⅞
550	Butler Bros	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
100	Ceco Mfg	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
800	Cent Pub Serv A	18¼	17½	17½	18¼
200	Cent & S W Util	24	23½	23⅞	23⅞
235	Chicago Inves	3¾	3	3¼	3¼
275	Commn Edison	250	248	249¼	249¾
100	Comm Wat Serv	10½	10½	10½	10¼
43100	Cont Chgo	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
14000	Cord Corp	11¾	10½	10⅞	11⅜
950	El House Ut	28¾	27½	28¼	28½
650	Gleaner C Har	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
1950	Grt Lakes Air	2¼	2¼	2½	2¾
100	Hormell & Co	27	27	27	27¼
100	Inland Util	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
6700	Insull Ut Inv	47	45¼	46	46⅞
350	Kellogg Switch	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
900	Libby, McNeil	12¾	12½	12½	12½
150	Lion Oil	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝
50	Mer & Mfr A	20	20	20	20¼
8200	Mid Utilities	24¾	23¾	24	24⅜
100	Mid Ut pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
550	Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾
1700	Morgan Lith	8½	7¾	8½	6⅜
300	Nat Ed Pwr A	24	23½	23½	24⅜
50	Nat Sec Inv A	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
550	No Am Car	28½	27	27½	29
1150	N A Lt & Pwr	65	64½	64¾	65
100	Polymet Mfg	4¼	4	4	4
1500	Q R S DeVry	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
1200	Reab Ut Shares	5½	5½	5¾	5
50	Stand Dredge	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
100	St Dredge cv pf	97	93¾	93¾	9½
850	Steinite Radio	⅞	¾	⅞	1
450	Swift & Co	29¾	29½	29⅞	29¾
450	Swift Intl	38½	38¼	38½	38½
250	Unit C Am pf	12	11½	11¾	12
9500	U S Radio	31¾	29¾	30	31½
250	Utah Radio	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
1950	Util & Ind	9¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
400	Ut & Ind pf	19½	19	19½	19
150	Vortex Mfg	21¼	21	21¼	22½
200	Vortex Mfg A	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
100	Yates-Am M pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½

Total sales 210,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 26—Weekly statement of Bank of England compares as follows:

	Feb. 26 '31	Feb. 19 '30
Circulation	£347,665,000	£344,130,000
Public deposits	16,221,000	15,167,000
Private deposits	92,383,000	94,289,000
Bankers accounts	59,071,000	61,145,000
Other accounts	33,312,000	33,144,000
Govt's securities	36,734,000	36,134,000
Other securities	36,166,000	34,402,000
Disc and adv	8,517,000	9,688,000
Securities	27,649,000	24,714,000
Reserves	53,927,000	57,076,000
Prop res to liab	49.6%	52.1%
Bullion	141,592,000	141,206,000
Bank rate	3%	3%

AMERICAN-LAFRANCE

American-LaFrance & Foamite Corporation and subsidiaries for 1930 reported net loss of $306,266 before charging out $135,663 for plant rearrangement, moving expense and development. After this charge the loss amounted to $441,929. A non-operating rofit of $55,984 derived from purchase of the company's gold notes, less certain adjustments, reduced the net loss for the year to $385,945. For 1929 net profit of $187,156 was reported.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 26	Last Feb. 25
30	Allied Kid	70	70	70	70
20	Am & Cont	15	15	15	15
18	Am Found	5	5	5	5
21	Am Gr Brit 4pf	57	57	57	..
634	Am T&T	201½	198¾	199¾	199
65	Amoskeag	8½	8	8	8½
315	Avia Sec	4½	4	4½	4
30	Big Sauf	26¼	25½	25½	27
60	Bos El 1 pf	103	102	102	..
75	Bos El 2 pf	88	87	87	..
15	Bos & Alb	181	181	181	181
59	B&M A sta	73	72½	73½	..
70	B&M pr pf	107½	107½	107½	107
20	Bos Prop	20½	20¼	20½	21½
32	Cal & Hecla	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
75	Cop Range	8½	8	8	8
100	Det Air	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
45	East SS	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
20	E Bos Land	2	2	2	2
710	E Butte	.15	.15	.15	.15
263	E G&Fuel	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	20
20	E G&F prpf	80¼	80	80¾	81½
20	Edison Elec	262	261	262	260
260	Em Asso	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
15	First Nat S	51¾	51¾	51¾	..
150	Gen Alloy	10	9	9	9¼
320	Gen Capital	38	37½	38	38½
50	Hathaway pf	95	95	95	95
310	Isle Royale	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
75	Jenk Tel	4	4	4	4
10	Me Cent	62	62	62	..
195	Mass Util	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
50	Mergenthal	87	87	87	87
20	Mohawk	19½	19½	19½	20
50	Nash	37¾	37	37¾	36½
55	NE Tel	140	139	140	139
10	NA Avia	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
6210	No Butte	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
8	Old Colony	134	134	134	..
100	Old Domin	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
895	Pac Mills	24	22	24	22
1200	Quincy Min	10½	10	10½	10
15	Ry & Lt	51	51	51	..
519	Shawmut	15¼	14½	15¼	15¼
210	Stone Web	48½	47½	48¾	47
15	Sull Mach	21	21	21	21
36	Swift Inter	38	38	38	..
120	Swift & Co	29⅝	29¼	29½	29¾
320	Uni Found	9	8⅝	9	8½
310	Uni Shoe	56⅝	56¼	56¼	56½
280	Uni Gas	11⅞	10¾	11¼	11
100	Utah Apex	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
900	Utah Met	.45	.43	.45	.44
610	Util Hyd	4½	4	4½	4⅛
100	Venez H	1	1	1	..
50	Venez M	2	2	2	1¾
40	Waldorf	24¼	24⅛	24⅝	..
5	Walsh'm	17	17	17	15
660	War Bros	43½	41¼	43¼	41¼

BONDS

$10000	E Mass 4½s	26⅝	25	25	26⅜
2000	Wst T&T 5s	101½	101½	101½	..

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW CO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—The Grigsby-Grunow Co. reports that from Jan. 21 to Feb. 21, 61,688 Majestic radio sets had been delivered from factory. Inventories are less than 20,000 and all these are sold and in transit for delivery. The Grigsby-Grunow plant has been turning out 3000 sets a day and production will be stepped up to 3300 sets this week.

RELIANCE MANUFACTURING CO.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 26—Reliance Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $225,999 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $2.82 a share on 80,000 no-par shares, compared with $536,676 or $6.71 a share in 1929.

POSTPONES DIVIDEND ACTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Corporation announced today that action on the quarterly dividend of $2 a share has been postponed for further consideration.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
30	Mo Kans Pipe L	7½	6½	7¾
9	Mo Kans P L $ vtc	½	½	½
†875	Montreal L H & P	63½	62½	62½

N

1	Nat Bond & Sh	37	37	37
2	Nat Investors	6½	6½	6½
1	Nat Short T Sec A	17	17	17
3	Nat Un Rad	4¾	4¾	4¾
†100	Nehi pf	70	68	68
†75	Neisner pf	79	79	79
10	Newmont Min	57	56½	57½
64	Niag Hud ow	14¼	13¾	14¼
10	Niag Hud A war	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Niag Shares Md	9½	9½	9½
1	Niles Bem Pond	21½	21½	21½
1	Noma Elec	6½	6½	6¾
35	Nor Am Avia A war	2	1¾	1¾
1	Nor Am Util Sec	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Nor European Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
†25	Nor Ind P $ 6% pf	100½	100½	100½
1	Northam Warren pf	36½	36½	36½
1	North States P A	136¾	136¾	136¾
1	Novadel Agene	50	50	50

O

4	Ohio Cop	½	½	½
1	Overseas Sec	5½	5½	5½

P

11	Pacific Pub Ser	25½	25½	25½
2	Pandem Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Paramount Cab	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	Pennroad Corp	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Perryman Elec	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Peo Lt Pow A	24½	24½	24½
1	Phoenix Sec Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Pie Bak of Am A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2	Pilot Radio A	9	8¾	9
1	Polymet Mfg	4	4	4
1	Prudential Invest	12¾	12¾	12¾
7	Pub Util Hold	7½	7⅜	7½
59	Pub Ut Hold war	1	1	1
1	Pyrene	7½	7½	7½

R

2	Railroad Sh	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Raytheon Mfg vtc	11½	11½	11½
3	Reybarn Inc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Richmond Rad cv pf	4	4	4
10	Rossia Inti	5¼	4⅝	4⅝
1	Ruberoid Co	35½	35½	35½

S

2	St Anthony Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	St Regis Paper	18¾	17⅝	18⅜
2	Saxet Co	9	8⅞	9
2	Seaboard Util	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Segal Lock	5½	5½	5½
10	Selected Indust	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Sentry Saf Control	2⅜	2½	2½
8	Shattuck Denn	5½	4⅞	5½
4	Stutz Mot Am	23½	23½	23½
†25	Sullivan Machine	19¾	19¾	19¾
8	Sunday Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½

T

2	Tampa El	60	60	60
7	Technicolor Inc	13	13	13
1	Texon Oil & Land	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
13	Transcont Air Tr	5¾	4¾	5¾
3	Trans Lux D Pic A	8⅝	8½	8½
1	Tri Utilities	28	28	28
34	Tubize Chat B	14½	13½	13½
2	Twin Sta Nat Gas A	1	1	1

U

5	United Corp war	11	10⅞	11
23	Unit Founders	8¾	8⅝	8¾
41	United Gas	10⅞	10⅝	10¾
1	United Gas war	3¾	3¾	3¾
196	Un Lt & Power A	32¼	30⅝	32¼
2	Un Lt & Pow cv pf	102½	102	102½
2	U C Dairy Prod B	14¾	14¾	14¾
17	U S Elec Pow	7¼	6¼	7¼
5	United Verde Ext	10½	10¼	10⅜
1	Utility Equities	8½	8½	8½
6	Util Pow & L	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1	Util P&Lt B ctf	26¾	26¾	26⅝
12	Utility & Indus	9½	9	9¼

V

1	Vick Finance	7	7	7

W

1	West Mass Co	62	62	62
1	Wil-Low Cafet	3½	3½	3½

Y

1	Y Oil & Gas	¾	¾	¾

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

16	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98½	98½	98½
2	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Am G&E 5s 2028	99	99	99
4	Am Roll M 4½s '33	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Appalach Gas 6s '45	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	71½	71½	71½
3	Appalach Pow 5s '56	101	100⅞	101
12	Ark P&L 5s '56	97¾	97	97¾
3	Asso El 4½s '53	90	90	90
2	AsG&E5½s '38 inv ctf	70½	70½	70½
9	Asso G&E 5s '50	76½	76½	76½
1	Asso G&E 5½s '71	91¾	91¾	91¾
14	Asso G&E 5s '68	77¼	77¼	77¼
3	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	68	68	68
1	As T&T 5½s '55 A	88½	88½	88½
5	Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	104	104	104
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Caro P&L 5s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Caterp Trac 5s '35	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Cent St El 5½s '54	71½	71	71½
1	Cent St El 5s '48	66½	66½	66½
9	Cent St P&L 5½s '53	81	81	81
1	Cent P&L 5s '58	94	94	94
1	Chi Dist El 5½s '35 B	100½	100½	100½
4	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	66½	66½	66½
5	Cin St Car 6s '55 B	95½	95½	95½
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	75	75	75
148	Cities Ser 5s '50	79	79½	79¾
2	Cit Ser Pw 5½s '32	83½	83¼	83½
13	ClevTermBldg 6s'41	82	78	82
11	Col G&E 5s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Comwith Ed 4½ '57 D	102½	102½	102½
56	Comwith Ed 4½ '60 E	101	100⅝	101
1	Cons G Ut 6½ A'43ww	74	74	74
1	Cons G Ut 6s A '43	72¾	72¾	72¾
6	Consum P 4½s '58	101½	101¼	101½
4	Cont Gas & El 5s '58A	84½	84	84½
5	Cudahy P 5½s '37	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	58	58	58
11	East Util Inv 5s '54 A	59¾	59¼	59¼
7	Ed Elec Ill 5s '53	103	102⅞	103
4	Elec P & L 5s 2030	87½	87¼	87½
5	Empire O & R 5½s '42	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Fairbanks Morse 5s '42	97	97	97
6	Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	87½	87¼	87½
2	Gatineau Pw 5s '56	94¾	94	94¾
1	Gen Bronze 6s '40	58½	58½	58½
2	Gen Ray 6s '48 A	48	45½	45½
2	Geo Pow 5s '67	100	100	100
11	Gildden Co 5½s '35	91	90½	91
1	Grand Trk 6½s '36	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	103½	103⅝	103⅝
1	Hood Rub 7s '36	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	Hud Bay 6s '35	85½	85¼	85½
5	Ill Pow & Lgt 5½s '57	93	93	93
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	102	102	102
10	Indnapls P&L 5s '57 A	101¾	101½	101⅝
22	Int Match 6s '41	96	96	96
1	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	75½	75½	75½
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	74½	74½	74½
4	Lone Star Gas 5s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Loup P & L 5s '57	98	98	98
12	Mass Gas 5s '55	100	100	100
1	McCord Rad 6s '43 ww	55	55	55
1	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Minn P & L 4½s '78	94	94	94
31	Miss P & L Co 5s '57	96½	95⅞	96½
10	Narragansett 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
2	Nat P & L 5s 200 B	89½	89½	89½
26	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	73¾	73½	73½
1	Nev Cal El 5s '56	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	New Eng G&E 5s '50	88¾	88¾	88¾
7	New Eng G&E 5s '48	90¼	90¼	90¼
6	N E Gas & El 5s '47	89¾	89½	89¾
2	NY Pow & Lt 4½s '67	96¾	96¾	96¾
3	Nnr Ind P S 4½s '70E	93¾	93½	93½
1	Nor Ind P S 5s '60	102½	102½	102½
1	Nor State Po 6½s '33	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	No State Po 5½s '50B	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	No Tex Ut 7s '45 xw	96¼	96¼	96¼
21	Ohio Edison 5s '60	101¾	101¼	101¼
1	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Pac Gas & El 4½s '57E	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Pac G&E 6s B '41	111¼	111¼	111½
5	Pac W Oil 6½s '43ww	82½	82½	82½
1	Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	93½	93½	93½
2	Penn Oh Ed 5½s '59B	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Penn Tel Crp 5s C '60	100½	100½	100½
2	Peo Lt&P 5s '79 ww	70½	69¾	69¾
1	Phil S Gas&E 4½s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Staley Mfg 6s'42	96	96	96
1	Stand G&E 6s'51	98½	98¼	98½
1	Stand G&E 6s'66	98¼	98¼	98½
1	Standard P&Lt 6s'57	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Suppw Co of

GRANT OF RADIO WAVES DEMANDED FOR PUBLIC USES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Instead of permitting the Federal Radio Commission to allocate the 40 continental short-wave radio-telegraph channels to the Radio Corporation of America and the Mackay companies, as directed by the Court of Appeals here as a result of the bankruptcy of the Universal Wireless Communications Company, C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, and Ewin L. Davis (D.), Representative from Tennessee, in a joint resolution introduced in the Senate and House demand that public hearings be held on the allocation of the frequencies with a view to their assignment "to the most valuable public uses." The recapture of the channels from Universal is scheduled for March 16.

The resolution is more far-reaching, however, than its mere insistence that inquiry be made into the R. C. A. and Mackay companies before they get the waves. It would strip the Court of Appeals of its jurisdiction "of an administrative, legislative or advisory nature." Because of the present wording of the Federal Radio Act, that court has been able to function as a sort of super-Federal Radio Commission, with powers to amend or to revoke both the administrative and judicial decisions of the commission.

The waning session of Congress held many more items of interest to radio, what with the copyright bill now before the Senate and momentarily expected to pass, possibly with amendments demanded by the radiocasters, with bills for the sale to private interests of the Alaskan Cable-Radio System now operated by the Army Signal Corps, and with the bill directing the Radio Commission to allocate one clear channel to organized labor, now before the House.

Foremost of the radio problems is the one centering around the unexpected passage by the Senate last week of the Glenn amendment to the bill transferring the radio division of the Department of Commerce to the Federal Radio Commission. The Glenn amendment directs the commission to allot a clear channel to organized labor. Presumably WCFL, Chicago, would get the channel, which necessarily must be taken away from some other broadcaster.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 27

Rhythmic Music

Male trio; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Footlites" period. 7:45. Clarence Hayes and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Bernice Claire, musical comedy and screen player; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). "Song of the Flame," "Neapolitan Love Song" and "My Hero," by soloist; Rubinstein's immortal "Kamenoi Ostrow," by orchestra, which advertising publicity at hand proudly announces is by "Franz Liszt." 8.

Rhythm Choristers, mixed chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). Popular review. 8.

Lillian Taiz, soprano; baritone soloist; Jack Smart, player; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS—T). New program series featuring a popular song review, in groups of four, going back as far as 1895. 8:30.

Arthur Murray's Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). Let any would-be comedy duo copy Jones and Hare if they would "put over" their act on the air. 9.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (WEAF Chain). Features, "Lady Play Your Mandolin." "After You've Gone" and "Black and Blue Rhapsody." 9.

Theater of the Air (WEAF—T). Vaudeville program. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Little Things in Life" (WEAF—T). Women's vocal trio and orchestra. 7:15.

Mixed vocal ensemble; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Listen for "Lonesome Road," "Come to the Fair" and "Kiss in the Dark," sung; "Syncopated Love Song," "Molly on the Shore," played. 9:30.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). "Songbird" period. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Entire program expressive of Romany, mythical land of the gypsies. 10.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra (WEAF—T). Recommended for listener attention: Overture, "Marriage of Figaro," "Praeludium" of Jarnfeldt, "Plantation Dance" of the Shilkret orchestra; Gershwin's "Girl Crasy" music, "Song of India," by whole group. 8.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Related selections: "Laces and Graces," "Celebrated Minuet"; the Viennese airs by Lehar and Strauss. 6:05.

Bernard Ocko, violinist; WOR Salon Orchestra (WOR). First movement of Brahms concerto, "Flight of the Bumble Bee," by soloist; modern bits "Bandanna Sketches," "Indian Summer" and "La Gitana," by orchestra. 9.

"The Gypsy Trail" (CBS—T). Characteristic period by Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Gounod, Verdi, Tchaikovsky, closing with characteristic "Arabian Serenade" and "Nocturnal Tangier." 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Crime Prevention Program (WEAF Chain). Stories from actual police records. 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). Half hour of delightful nonsense. 10:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

"The World's Business" (CBS—T). Dr. Julius Klein. 7:45.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ Chain). 7:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Vocal

American Singers, male quartet (WEAF Chain). "A Night of English Ballads, featuring a Shakespearian group. 7:30.

"The Two Troupers" (WEAF Chain). Marcella Shields and Helene Handin bound for the Palace in New York, Valhalla of vaudevillians. 9:45.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain). 9:02 a. m.

"Three Little Maids" (WJZ Chain). 9:32 a. m.

Columbia Mixed Quartet (CBS). 10 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (CBS). Half hour. 10:15.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). 10:15 a. m.

New Utrecht High School Orchestra, Brooklyn; Nicholas Senn High School Chorus, Chicago; High School Brigade Band, Washington, D. C. (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Substituting for Walter Damrosch and orchestra in the Music Appreciation Hour. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Frank Ruhf, tenor; Julius Mattfeld, conductor (CBS). Columbia Revue. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Monthly cooperative marketing report. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Marion McAfee, soprano; Theo Karle, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.

Vocational guidance and current events (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Humorous dialogue and songs by male duo. 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Classic Gems" (WEAF Chain). 3:30.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral period from Chicago. 3:30.

"The Pipes of Pan, Old and New" (CBS—T). Dr. Dayton C. Miller, well-known physicist. 3:45.

Radio Guild (WJZ—T). Classic repertoire. 6.

Curtis Institute of Music (CBS—T). Artist students recitals and orchestra. 4.

"American Women Face Employment Problems" (WEAF Chain). 4.

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Review of "H. M. S. Pinafore," by soloists and orchestra. 5.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WREI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants": orchestra.
5:15 Talk, Freeman O. Emerson.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Valee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Handel" soloists; quartet.
9:30 Recorded Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Bucks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; Will Rogers, guest speaker; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Efram Zimbalist, violinist; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
10:00 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodist Orchestra.
6:15 Popular program.
6:30 Fireside Fancies: Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers: Selberling Singers: recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo": sketch.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "Jungle Time."
9:00 CBS, Lee Morse, popular songs.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Walther League Choir.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Nan Halperin, songs; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Ballad Program.
6:15 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WREI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour: New Utrecht High School Orchestra; Senn A Cappella Chorus; High School Brigade Band, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, National Education Association Program.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Cunningham RADIO TUBES
in-built quality
SINCE 1915

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 17 Milnore Street, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH FASHION MANUFACTURING CO., 9 N. Franklin, Chicago, require women representatives to sell lingerie; commission basis; full or part time; experience unnecessary; please write.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; commission basis; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-A, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—8-room frame bungalow on lot 50x175 with garage; in a fast growing suburb of Los Angeles; 35 minutes from heart of city and 10 minutes from ocean; price reasonable. L-9, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN HOME FOR SALE OR RENT—Fine 11-room summer or winter home; choice location; garage. For terms address owner, LEON CHICHESTER, Petoskey, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER available to represent company manufacturing electrical or mechanical product of merit in Philadelphia district. Address R. E. C., 641 9th Ave., Moores, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

"ASK MISS ROLFE"
A Pent House,—or
A one-room Apartment, or
An attractive room.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. City. Cath. 8-9540.

BOSTON, Aberdeen Section, just off Commonwealth Ave.—Nicely furnished suite of five rooms and bath, Frigidaire; convenient to schools, churches, cars and stores. Call Stadium (evenings) 6186, Kenmore 9133.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush. 226 E. 21st—One block from Christian Science church; comfortable, tasteful 3-room furnished apartments, $40-$50. KUNKEL, Apt. 5-A.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 449 9th St.—Furnished apartment to rent or share, 6 rooms, southern exposure. Phone evenings, South 2-5089 (Almquist).

PLUSHING, N. Y.—Attractive 2 and 3-room apartments from $45 and $60; carefully managed house; Broadway section. Phone Great Neck 4015.

N. Y. C., W. 72d (Riverside Drive)—Unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, large bedrooms; southern exposure, extra lavatory. Virginia 7-6197 (evenings).

SUBLET—Real sacrifice, two large outside rooms facing street; private bath, shower, lady's own furniture, full hotel service; can be seen at any time; accommodates three or four adults. Call Schuyler 1400 all day; ask for Mrs. Nathan's apartment, or write Renting Agent, Hotel Greystone, 91st Street and Broadway, New York City.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
Tel. Endicott 0430 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

LILYAN L. MAHER
Will give special prices on all Spring and Summer sewing. 16 Clearway St., Suite 1, Boston. Kenmore 4919.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 9-0045—New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 300 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-9060.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3389.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—For rent second and third floor front; about 880 square feet on each floor; owner uses first floor. THEO. F. SEIFERT, 1730 Chestnut Street.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 32A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE wanted to manage well equipped letter shop and sell its high grade services; possibility of ownership in one year. Box B-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman for general housework. Scarsdale apartment, two in family; mending. X-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KISSIMMEE, FLA.—Country home one mile from town on beautiful lake. For those desiring rest and study. Attention if needed. Moderate rates. Auto service free. Apply SECRETARY, Box 68, Kissimmee, Fla.

PLEASANT, quiet home for those needing rest or attention. SADIE J. MORSE, 58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 8819.

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BOSTON—BEACON HILL
21 PINCKNEY ST.—House 8 rooms and bath; annex 3 rooms and bath. For appointment Tel. 2926 Richmond (Boston).

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; Grand Central district; mornings. Telephone Murray Hill 2-8291 between 1 and 5 p. m.

OFFICES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Part time in practitioner's office. Box K-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 734.

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LARCHMONT
We invite your inspection of the fine homes in this vicinity and assure you that it will be our pleasure to serve you. We specialize in real estate, insurance and investments.
Telephone Larchmont 1070 or Lexington 2-6914.

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BONDED REALTORS
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ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—"Little Switzerland," convenient Manhasset station; several unusual houses, 8, 9 rooms, $18,000 up; priced low; plots; summer rentals. STRINGHAM (owner) Roslyn 118.

RYE, N. Y.—Comfortable home in private section, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters, oil burner, grounds with trees and garden; exceptionally fine school; reasonable.

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19 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Phone Rye 671

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ROCKLEDGE MANOR
Bruce and Wellesley Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
A refined place to live; spacious grounds, sun parlor, porches; unexcelled cuisine; 3 minutes to all transportation; $20 weekly including board. Tel. Yonkers 3344.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 35c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 309 East 21st St.—Sunny front room, 1 or 2 persons; quiet home; very near church; reliable heat and hot water, shower Buckminster 5-4196.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunny front room near bath; 2 blocks Beverly Station, B. M. T. subway; $6 weekly; business woman preferred. Tel. Buckminster 5-3936.

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NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large sunny single bedroom, conveniently located, kitchen privileges. CAthedral 8-8060.

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AVAILABLE now for organization or individual, man 36, 15 years' investment banking field; last services as treasurer-cashier large New York investment house; thorough experience in minor or executive control, all securities, cash, accounting, loans or personnel; seeks opportunity to render responsible, trustworthy and accustomed service. Box M-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CULTURED gentleman, 32, university education, capable accomplaced, credit collection, manager; original forceful correspondent; proven ability. Box S-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Marine Superintendent
With many years' experience handling labor and equipment; capable of filling a position requiring tact, initiative and absolute trustworthiness; married and 46 present in Baltimore, Md. W. S. BEACH, 1321 Bolton St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, educated woman desires position as companion; has travelled extensively; free to go anywhere. B. E., 1114 Savannah Bank & Trust Bldg., Savannah, Ga.

WOMAN with both home and business training would like position as companion and general helper in elderly people or small family; have an excellent reference. Christian Scientist preferred. S-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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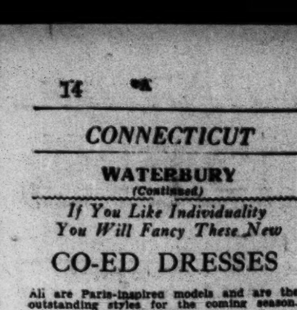

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Thistles

NO ONE could mistake a thistle for any other plant. The long, deeply slashed leaves have briar-tipped points, and prickles grow all along the stem, as well as on the green floral envelope that incloses the lower part of the composite flower. Although the stalks are juicy, the prickles discourage nearly all animals; in fact, the donkey is about the only one to graze upon these plants.

In thistle bloom many florets comprise what is known as the flower. These florets, instead of lying flat like the rays of a daisy, flame out of their prickly green cup like a sunburst of crimson magenta. Each little part of the flower head is a tiny tube supplied with nectar, which attracts the bees. When ripe, the seed clings to the lower end, and the fluted top serves as a sail that is easily wafted by the wind considerable distances. This explains why the plant is found in seemingly inaccessible places.

Besides several native species in North America, a number of immigrant varieties have been introduced from Europe. These include the so-called Canada thistle with its loose sprays of small flowers, and the stout, downy Scotch sort with its large red-purple flower head. This one has been famous in traditional heraldry since the Danish invasion, when a barefoot soldier stepped on this plant and betrayed a night raid by his cries of dismay.

Bull thistles are native to North America and are otherwise known as burr, spear, horse and star. They usually show but one flower to a stalk; and like the other varieties named, grow as tall as three feet in soil that suits them. The flowers are of a deep mauve-orchid and are fragrant. The plant is strongly armored with prickles and the root persists for two years.

A Word a Day

Metonymy

There may be some who will wonder at this word, who give examples of it several times a day, for it is a figure of speech in which one word is substituted for one or more which it suggests. For example, many of us say, "She keeps a good table," but it is clear that what is meant is, "She serves good food."

The word came to us from a combination of the Greek μετά (meta), implying "change," and ὄνομα (onoma), "a name." Literally, then, metonymy is a changing of names or words. By its use we may properly shorten, "I have read the writings of the Bard of Avon" to "I have read Shakespeare."

Me-ton'-y-my is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in *event*, *o* as in *odd*, each *y* as *i*.

"They have Moses and the prophets' (that is, their writings) is a Scriptural example of metonymy."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A small artificial boutonniere, appropriately scented, is described as lending "an air of springtime sprightliness." A touch of nose-gayety, so to speak.

Detroit News: "Sardines packed by a Pacific coast fishery are now stood up in tall cans, instead of laid in the old flat type." In other words, instead of being packed in like sardines, they are now packed in like passengers on a street car.

Humorist: The first newspapers published, we read, were printed on one side of the paper only. This must have been very annoying to those who sat opposite the reader in a public vehicle.

San Francisco Chronicle: A prairie dog town is a unique sight—unless you have noticed the windows of a sorority house when a horn honked in front.

A Quotation for Today

DON'T nurse opportunity too long—take it into active partnership with you at once, lest it leave you for other company.—ANON.

Odds and Ends

Homing Crabs

Crabs evince a decided preference for their birthplace, and through a marking experiment carried out in England, one crab was found to have traveled 78 miles to reach its former home.

First State Government

The first of the 13 original states to establish a government entirely independent of Great Britain was New Hampshire, whose organization dated from Jan. 3, 1776.

Hint to Candidates

In ancient Rome it was the custom for those seeking office to wear white togas, and from this custom grew the term "candidate," from the Latin "candidatus," meaning "clothed in white."

Bees Are Seasonal Laborers

Because of the value of bees as pollen carriers, bee keepers in California are now renting out their swarms to fruit growers during the blossoming season.

Colombia's Peace Record

Notwithstanding the many revolutions among its neighbors, the Republic of Colombia some months ago celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary of internal peace.

FOUR JOBS ARE HELD BY JOHN BOWERS, MANLIUS, N.Y., WHO IS CHIEF OF POLICE, PATROLMAN, COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING, AND JANITOR OF THE CITY HALL FOR THE TOWN.

In Lighter Vein

The Old Manse

"Where do you live?" the reporter asked the young bridal couple.

"At the Old Manse," replied the bride.

And so the newspaper said: "Mr. Hardup and his bride, the former Miss Millions, have returned from their honeymoon. They will live with the bride's father."—*Tit-Bits.*

Punch

Wife: "I wish you'd speak to the butler."

Insignificant Husband: "Why should I? He never speaks to me."

Flat Rates

"Cheaper tires," are advertised. Some of them are always going down.

Not "Hers"

Little Girl: "I wonder why they say 'Amen' instead of 'Awomen'."

Her Brother; "Because they sing hymns."—*Ashore and Afloat.*

Bonnie Anna

A university student, when sitting for examination, was asked to compose one verse of poetry including the words "analyze" and "anatomy." He wrote:

My analyze over the ocean,
My analyze over the sea,
Oh, who will go over the ocean
And bring back my anatomy.
—*Glasgow Record.*

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Today Joan was having quite a time getting Betty Ann to stand still while she brushed her hair—
So she got a small brush and showed Betty Ann how to use it on me—
And she finally asked me to help her and I wiggled my tail and told her I would—
Then while Betty Ann was slicking me up Joan was doing the same thing to her—
Now how was that for a slick trick?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Is Catching

Little Rock, Ark.

A WOMAN who owns a store in a rural community in the drought-stricken area has proved herself a friend indeed to her patrons and neighbors.

When her son, who is also her partner in business, went to New York to buy their winter stock, she instructed him to look for coats that could be bought at a reduced price so she could give them to those of her neighbors who, because of the failure of all crops, would not be able to purchase winter clothing.

Accordingly, after he had finished his business in the city, he asked a dealer if he had any coats left over from former years.

The dealer said he had 50 that he would sell at $5 each, but asked if he might inquire what the buyer wanted with coats which, while they were in good condition, were decidedly out of date.

The young man explained his mother's plan, and the dealer said: "If your mother can be so generous I can be generous, too. Take the 50 coats for $50."

The kind offer was, of course, accepted, and so all three became channels for the kindly thought that, doubtless, warmed the hearts of 50 needy ones as the coats warmed their bodies.

What They Say

Protection

"Somehow, it is hard to 'sell' an intangible thing like protection of children, yet we 'buy' a $17,000,000 cruiser without raising an eyebrow."—*President Hoover.*

Arliss Capitulates

"I say nothing against slang. I rather admire it; it enriches the language."—*George Arliss, actor.*

Music Sources

"It is in the wind's whisperings and the birds' songs that the musician hears his first melody." — *Richard Strauss, composer.*

Military Note

"If only 2 per cent of the men liable for war service were to refuse, there would not be enough jails in the world to take care of them."—*Prof. Albert Einstein.*

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 9
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston, Mass.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Arise	4	Up	2
2.	Endeavor	3	Try	3
3.	Unite	3	Tie	3
4.	Arduous	4	Hard	4
5.	Arid	3	Dry	3
6.	Color	4	Hue	3
7.	Register	4	Log	3
8.	Occasion	5	Do	2
9.	Facetious	5	Sly	3
10.	Intention	3	Aim	3
11.	Fasten	3	Fix	3
12.	Sift	4	Try	3
13.	Pardon	5	Free	4
14.	Handle	3	Fly	3
15.	Baffle	4	Mix	3
16.	Expedition	5	Trip	4
17.	Pigtail	5	Queue-Q	1
18.	Signal	4	Cue—Q	1
		71		51

"Dick Shunary" is forced to admit that when the "Athens of America" does get into things, it upholds all traditions. Where else could he expect to find par better by 20 strokes? "Dick" was a bit generous on holes 1, 7, 8 and 15, but feels he had grounds for his acquiescence. If "arise" is used as an interjection, for instance, "up" certainly is a synonym; then, too, "I shall occasion you no harm" makes nearly the same sense if "do" is substituted.

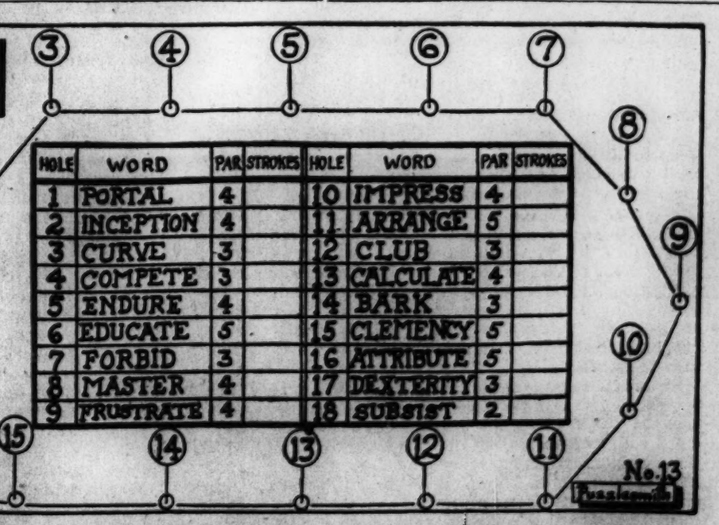
This particular round of Synonym Golf was featured by many low scores, but "Dick" promises to make the puzzles harder and harder, so that "beating 60" may soon be a thing of the past.

Till then, cheerio! Everybody play and send in your scores!

SYNONYM GOLF

PAR FOR COURSE 68

HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	PORTAL	4		10	IMPRESS	4	
2	INCEPTION	4		11	ARRANGE	5	
3	CURVE	3		12	CLUB	3	
4	COMPETE	3		13	CALCULATE	4	
5	ENDURE	4		14	BARK	3	
6	EDUCATE	5		15	CLEMENCY	5	
7	FORBID	3		16	ATTRIBUTE	5	
8	MASTER	4		17	DEXTERITY	3	
9	FRUSTRATE	4		18	SUBSIST	2	



RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, TRAIN is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but REAR is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word or synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter, example, B.E.—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

February's Preliminary Whiff

SOME time in February there comes a day that fills every gardener north of the equator with the stirrings of the oncoming spring. The same day carries warning of that other Elysian garden to prepare for—the annual vacation. True, it is all very premature, for winter has still nearly a third of his reign to run and may see fit to give reminders of the fact. But this warning day has awakened the men of the garden to preparedness, and should do the same for the vacationnaires. For the bringing of a vacation to full bloom at the proper time, so that it yields its full enjoyment, requires planting operations that can scarcely be begun too early or carried out with too much care and calculation.

"If our leisure is short, we have not much time to experiment," said Viscount Grey, a British statesman who, besides his peace efforts, has done much for human happiness as a guide to recreation. "When we have a holiday in prospect," says the sage of Fallodon, "we make plans beforehand so that when the time comes we may know exactly where we want to go, what we want to do, how the holiday is to be spent, and have all our preparations ready. If we do not do that, the holiday finds us unprepared and the great part is wasted."

It was with this very statesman that Theodore Roosevelt spent a memorable visit at a Hampshire village, watching and listening to the English birds. Roosevelt had arranged for that day two years beforehand, nor did he omit the precaution of placing it in spring, when the birds were bustling around for the busy season.

Some may think there is charm in setting out without a plan, enjoying the additional delight of the uncertainty as to what may turn up. And no doubt there was a time—back in the days when nature claimed a more established place in human thought—when days spent on roads and lanes and in fields brought delight, wherever one might be.

But today when humanity betakes itself farther from natural surroundings, placing nature within constantly shrinking bounds, nature not unjustly demands that pilgrimages to her shrines be made with proper care and thought.

And so, if the vacationnaire would choose well the place and manner of his outing; if he would find a friendly haunt, free from the noisy highways and the madding crowds on wheels and the whirring machinery overhead; if he would explore less frequented territory; if he would be sure of good accommodation—if, in short, he would have his vacation yield him all he could wish of relaxation, change, new interest and refreshment, let him pull out his maps and guides and travel books, and ask his questions and draw up his plan of campaign well ahead; then he will find that he has gained not only in anticipatory pleasure, but in the added enjoyment of a smooth-working leisure.

Spanish Dictatorship to Go on Trial

MANY commentators on the new Spanish Government are surely too inclined to insist on the clever political tactics of King Alfonso in encouraging the former Conservative, but now Radical, Minister, José Antonio Sanchez Guerra, to find his collaborators on the extreme Left, with the result that Guerra's failure to form a Cabinet, which was foreseen, threw the ball again to the Monarchists.

If that were the correct interpretation, the King's superficial cleverness would prove to be sheer folly, because a critical moment is altogether inopportune for an amusing political game. In point of fact, while Admiral Aznar's Cabinet is doubtless more sympathetic to the King than the Guerra Cabinet would have been, its program is probably more advanced. It would be insulting to suspect trickery, and indeed, even were trickery intended, it will be impossible to recede from the publicly declared position of the King and Government.

One more step in advance is definitely taken. Gen. Dámaso Berenguer promised elections for the ordinary Cortes. Admiral Aznar promises elections for a Cortes having the character of the Constituent Assembly. The procedure which would first elect municipal and provincial councilors by universal suffrage before electing national representatives is relatively unimportant. The essential concession is that the demand for a Constituent Cortes is granted and that therefore the old Constitution, which was thought to give excessive powers to the King, will be revised. There may be mental reservations, and it remains to be seen how the promise will be carried out, but the Constitutionalists are fairly entitled to claim a victory.

But a still more remarkable surrender which is registered in the Spanish declaration is the assurance that the new Government or Parliament will be allowed to review the entire work of the dictatorship, which was accomplished without laws or guarantees. The dictatorship will be put on trial. It is impossible in view of this statement to regard the Aznar Government as a mere continuation of the dictatorship. It is, in effect, a complete repudiation of the dictatorship.

Still more interesting and possibly momentous is the promise to make an attempt to solve the problem of Catalonia. The project will be submitted to the Cortes, taking as a basis the discussion of the report of the 1919 Maura Commission, which would accord to the region "full authority to exercise such functions as may be attributed to it." This phraseology is rather vague, but it clearly implies some measure of devolution. Catalonia should obtain home rule. In what degree is doubtful, but the beginning of decentralization is unquestionably offered.

Opinions may well differ as to how far Catalonia is distinct from the rest of Spain. It possesses its own language. Madariaga, who does not accept the extreme Catalonian case, nevertheless divides the peninsula into western, central and eastern portions. There is Portugal on the Atlantic, Castile in the middle and Catalonia on the Mediterranean. Perhaps what distinguishes the Catalonians from the rest of the Spaniards is that, to employ a paradox, they are more Spanish than the Spanish.

In the nineteenth century, Catalonia, which came to stand for democracy in the midst of medieval Spain, became conscious of itself and of its old liberties. Its language was revived. Its industry leavened the lump. It began to assert itself as a nation, not merely a region, but still a nation of Spain. Unruly elements went too far, but repression likewise went too far. There were petty persecutions which only served to give a greater consciousness to Catalonia. Primo de Rivera, it will be remembered, used Catalonia in his rise to power and was afterward accused of oppressing Catalonia. If it were allowed to develop its culture and institutions, it would probably prove to be the greatest asset of Spain. The pledge to accord it some measure of home rule is therefore one of the most notable features of the Aznar program, which, taken as a whole, is an indisputable advance on previous programs.

"Lame Duck" Congresses Take Wing

AT LAST victory appears in sight in the long struggle to bring the stagecoach tempo of America's national electoral machinery into step with an airplane age. The House of Represenatives' approval of the Gifford resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to abolish "lame duck" sessions of Congress means that this reform has topped the highest hurdle in its course and one which has held it up for nearly a decade.

The measure must still run the gantlet of a conference, in which an endeavor will be made to reconcile the House and Senate bills, and then obtain final congressional approval before it is submitted to the states for ratification. However, the Senate has already voted five times for the vital part of the resolution, and hopes are high for its agreement on the House's changes, while popular favor for such an amendment insures its ratification by at least thirty-six of the states.

Roughly, the reform proposed would have Congress begin its work in the first week of January every year. And a new Congress would take office two months after its election instead of thirteen, as at present. This would do away with the present anachronistic short sessions in which representatives repudiated by the people continue for several months to legislate for them.

Senator Norris, the original sponsor of the change and the one to whom chief credit is due, had an additional purpose in view—the elimination of the legislative jam which clogs the end of every short session and makes filibustering a lively but dangerous sport. His resolution removed the fixed date for adjournment, now March 4, leaving it to Congress to adjourn when its business was complete—or when warm weather or the necessity to repair political fences should call members home.

The only important change made by the House is one to fix the adjournment of even-year sessions on May 4. This was insisted upon by Speaker Longworth, who said that otherwise Congress could continue perpetually. While the average citizen would agree that such a contingency is a danger to be meticulously avoided, it appears a most unlikely one. It is doubtful if this safeguard is worth the risk it entails of retaining the same evils which now hamper short sessions. It would make them one month longer, but would continue the obstacle of a fixed adjournment date.

One wonders if Mr. Longworth's object could not be accomplished more safely by a simple provision that Congress shall not remain in session continuously for more than eight months. It is earnestly to be hoped that agreement will be reached upon the differences between the House and Senate and that this reform will this year go to the country for final approval.

Included in the resolution is a provision to have the President and Vice-President take office in the fourth week of January. It is in line with the general plan to step up the functioning of the Federal Government, but is far less important than the change in congressional sessions. The big thing is to get rid of "lame duck" Congresses. By the action of the House they have taken wing. May their flight be prolonged until they completely disappear!

Yes, Prohibition Is Constitutional

FOR the most part, the decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and the manner of its ratification offers simply that satisfaction which comes from seeing a generally expected event become an actuality. Just as there was every reason in the court's precedents to expect a favorable outcome, there is ample reason in its action for gratitude that it holds stanchly to common sense reasoning.

But there are a few incidents in connection with the ruling from which the friends of the prohibition amendment can take special comfort. One is the fact that the court was unanimous in its opinion. This is a strong assurance that the amendment will not be subverted by the hair-splitting legalistic arguments against it which have become common in some quarters and of which this case was a fair sample. While Chief Justice Hughes refrained from participating in this decision because of having filed a brief in an earlier prohibition case, no qualms need be felt in regard to his attitude.

A second significant point is the fact that the court chose its newest member, Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, to write and deliver the decision. He characterized the arguments of the appellants and the district judge as a request to the court "to hold that Article V [which provides the methods of amending the Constitution] means something different from what it plainly says." His forthright language is a refutation of the forecast by some wets that the gradual change of personnel on the Supreme Court bench would bring a change of front on prohibition.

The refutation is the more complete when one recalls that Mr. Roberts was questioned, when his appointment was before the Senate for confirmation, about a speech in which he had expressed the view that, aside from its merits, the prohibition amendment was out of place in the Constitution. It is evident now that, even though he may believe the subject ought rather to be treated by statute, he supports the right of the people by the prescribed processes to make the Constitution what they believe it should be.

"To Dunk or Not to Dunk?"

TO DUNK or not to dunk? That is the question which appears to be agitating the cornpone consumers of the South. Whether 'tis nobler to suffer the slings and arrows of outraged tradition (which has long "crumbled" the cornpone in the "pot-likker") or to take up arms against a sea of troubles and "dunk"—or dip—it in the bowl; this is the all-disturbing issue. "Pot-likker," by the way, is the liquid left after cooking a hog-jowl with vegetables.

"Dunking" is by no means peculiar to the South. It has been practiced from time immemorial. For generations it has been closely associated with the doughnut, and there are not a few "one-arm" restaurants and self-service cafés of the present era that appear to make "dunking" a specialty during the early hours of the day. It makes little or no difference where the word originated—it apparently has escaped the notice of those progressive dictionary editors who seek to keep up with the procession of new words constantly forcing themselves on the attention of the public. It is said to have come from the Pennsylvania Dutch, who spell it "dunke."

As to the question of whether a southerner should "dunk" or crumble his cornpone into "pot-likker," the advice of an authority on etiquette may well be followed. Reduced to a few words, it is simply to "dunk" with the "dunkers" and "crumble" with the "crumblers."

Filling the "Empty Quarter"

CAPT. BERTRAM THOMAS'S exploit in crossing the famous Rub' al Khali, the great sandy desert of southern Arabia, fills in on the map one of the last remaining areas which modern geographers have hitherto found themselves forced to leave uncharted. The "Empty Quarter," as the Arabs themselves picturesquely call this supposedly desolate region, occupies nearly one-fourth of the whole of the Arabian peninsula. A long series of explorers have sought for the last 130 years to penetrate its hidden mysteries, but until Captain Thomas succeeded in traversing it from north to south—its widest expanse—no one had been able to get beyond the fringe. Each European who made the attempt found his passage barred by rolling billows of loose sand.

That it could be crossed, however, has long been known. Though most of the nomad Arabs fight shy of it, the local tribe of al Murra, deemed the most hospitable despite being the poorest of all Arab tribes, habitually roams the Empty Quarter. The camels are said to thrive on the briny water which is all the meager springs provide, and the far-famed Ummaniyehs from Rub' al Khali are prized all over the country for their swiftness. The men themselves go for weeks without water, quenching their thirst on camel's milk which they carry in a goat skin.

Besides the human inhabitants and their herds, the Empty Quarter contains numbers of ostriches. The sharp-horned oryx is also found there. So is the ubiquitous desert hare. Nothing appears to be left of the great oases which are believed to have existed before the sand swept over southern Arabia, no one quite knows how many centuries ago. Captain Thomas was planning to keep a careful lookout for traces of the ancient civilization which is reputed to have lasted possibly as late as the Middle Ages. If he has found anything which throws light on this subject, he will have opened up a new avenue of history as well as of geography. There is a curious similarity between the names of some of the tribes and towns in southern Arabia and those of people and places mentioned in the Old Testament. But probably the likeness is only fortuitous, for the linguistic affinities, when not Arabic, appear to be African.

For all these reasons further details of Captain Thomas's adventurous journey will be awaited with interest. By his previous inroads into unknown Arabia he had already made a reputation in the first rank of modern explorers. Now he is to be heartily congratulated on a truly notable achievement.

Editorial Notes

Many may still recall the "caterpillar" treads which carried war "tanks" along almost impassable roadways, over seemingly insurmountable objects and across wide trenches. A similar crawling mechanism beneath the rear of small buses is now being utilized by the French railways to convey passengers across snowy tracts and through difficult passes of the Alsace mountains. Perchance peace-time tanks may yet solve the problem for the motorist of the unimproved country roads in wintertime, and thus enable him to enjoy nature in her more isolated moods.

The Italian Government has officially adopted baseball as a national sport, and men are already practicing at the Mussolini Forum. Should government officials ever participate in the game, as Washington officials have been known to do, it seems fairly certain that no one would ever be called upon to pinch-hit for the popular Premier.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell, who established a world speed record on the beach at Daytona, Fla., has been knighted by King George. British grit aided by American sand is a combination hard to beat.

It is said that a shiftless transmission for the automobile has been invented. Now what is needed is to get rid of the shiftless driver.

The weeping willow is crying for spring.

The Home That Waits

THERE is a phœbes' nest under the old lean-to shed that adjoins the farmhouse. The shed is used for many things. It is old and weather-beaten, and rather down at the heel, but the great wide pine boards, unpainted since the day they were fastened to the stout hand-hewn oak beams, are a silvery gray, and of a soft, rich beauty no artificial finish could hope to attain.

There is a sawhorse and a chopping block under the shed and a little pile of cut oak and birch sticks. One corner harbors a wheelbarrow with a broken wheel and one of the handles splintered, and in another there is a jumble of apple-tree trimmings awaiting the time when they shall reach the dried-out stage where they can be used to kindle a blaze on one of the yawning hearths within the house. There are also some odds and ends of lumber, and a pile of sand. The inside walls are covered with harum-scarum patchwork in more or less successful attempts to cover sundry crevices and cracks against the temper of the north wind.

There are other things in the shed, but the one of chief interest to the man who lives there, or, rather, who lives in the house that goes with the shed, is the phœbes' nest.

* * *

Living in the country would not be what it is to him were it not for the phœbes under the shed. There are, of course, barn swallows flitting over the meadows or darting in and out of the hole left over the great doors where a board has been ripped off by the wind. And there are swifts in the chimney, sagaciously ensconced in a flue that leads to a fireplace where somehow they know that no blaze will crackle from May to October, however desirable one might be on a day in July when a sudden shift in the wind to the east drops the temperature from the scorching nineties to somewhere in the chill sixties.

Each year there have been swallows in the old barn that leans rakishly aslant on its 200-year-old beams, and as surely as each May comes there will be swifts in the yawning chimney.

And each year there has been a phœbes' nest under the shed and many generations of baby wagtails have sat in a staid row on a crossbeam just below the nest. There will be a new nest this year. Late in March, on a warm sunny day when the snow is melting and running into gay little streams down the road and standing in rippling puddles in the fields, will come the first plaintive summons—"phee-eee-beee."

There will be a great leaving-off of everything that is being done and a great hurrying out to extend a welcome. There he will be on the lilac bush at the corner of the wall, or on the old apple tree the gnarled branches of which all but touch the shed at one corner. Or he may be wagging his tail on a withered limb of the elm that towers its way back of the shed. He will dart here and there exploring, renewing old scenes. He will light on the pump handle and dart under the shed to sit on a sagging beam where for hours in other days he has dallied while his mate from the nest peeped down at him.

Now, the ground is covered with snow. Icicles hang from the eaves; the lilac bushes are bare and the stark branches of the apple tree and the elm rattle in the chill north wind. The phœbes are—where they are. But thoughts of their return make the outlook less drear; the wind seems to howl less dismally, and the lilac bushes and the apple tree and the elm appear to share the thoughts of him who sits on the chopping block, gazing up into the murky recesses of the shed where on a crossbeam is tucked a little wry bunch of dried moss and grasses and twigs—the home that waits.

G. F. L.

Horses Are Superior to ——

I LIKE horses.

Horses, horses, horses!

Dog lovers may put their trust in dogs; and cat fanciers in their feline friends. But give me a horse. Boots, rein and saddle. . . . The wind that sweeps across the moor is no more refreshing to me than the gallop of a sturdy animal.

If you ask me why I like the horse, I say because I know of no animal more intelligent, more noble, more proud. Nothing hidden about him. No secret food cache. No constant desire to nurse himself in warmth of sun or fire. Open and free, he obeys as no other the call of the wild.

Up, horse, and go!

Richard III was a business king, fond of a bargain. Yet he offered his most cherished possession for a horse: "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse." He set no restrictions, asked for no pedigree. Simply a horse.

Nor would Calvin Coolidge, when President of the United States, be without a horse. So he installed one in the gymnasium at the White House. True, it was a mechanical horse. But it was a horse. Not a mechanical dog, or a mechanical cat.

The glory of Greece, the glory of Rome was a horse. Any equestrian group strikes the key to the wisdom of the ancients. And the moderns. Cyrus Dallin's "Appeal to the Great Spirit" might have been an empty gesture but for the horse, on which an Indian sits with arms outspread.

To the horse, literature owes a debt beyond the reckoning of men. "The Lady of the Lake" would perhaps never have been written if Fitz-James had not lost his horse in the hunt, and Ellen's Isle might never have heard the harp strings of the north nor the sounds of the pipes that drifted over hill and glen. Nor would the magic art of Rosa Bonheur have found full expression on the canvas had she not found inspiration in the horse.

* * *

Think of the circus!

A great white top sheltering thousands of spectators in seats, tier upon tier. An air of expectancy. The thrill of a marvelous Spanish wire walker still lingering and arousing emotions, smothered by the music of a clowns' band. The vast show of man and beast momentarily at a standstill. A breathing space . . . Suspense . . . Then a ringmaster's voice breaking the stillness, in measured tones: "M-a-y W-i-r-t-h, the greatest . . ." Suddenly the glare of flood lights. A slim girl in frills and frumperies. And . . .

A horse! White and beautiful.

What would the circus be without its horse?

What the military tournament at Olympia?

What the bridle path over hill and dale?

Under the shadow of Crochett Mountain in New Hampshire a hostler, who carries his country with him, whispers confidentially, as he holds an agitated bridle: "Whoa. Steady. Stea-dy, Bonnie!" The breath of the heather. And an ample crowd of country folk and visitors witness one of the most beautiful spectacles the country has to offer—a horse going through his paces. And then another. And then another.

Imagine a farm without a horse! No, Chub may be a beast of burden for the field, but there is love in someone's heart for him just the same. Watch him before he goes to the barn, stepping aside to pay his usual visit to the farmhouse door and, with a charm that baffles description, winning a delicious bit of sugar from the guid wife.

Horses! Bless 'em.

There is no question about it. Horses are superior to ——

W. W. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

Prince Enjoys Dancing Lesson

THE Prince of Wales had a private waltzing lesson at his home from Johann Strauss, nephew of the great Austrian composer, who was visiting London to conduct his orchestra at the Strauss Ball. The distinguished musician knocked over a small table in his enthusiastic demonstration of the swirling Viennese style of dancing, but nevertheless described the occasion afterward as one of the happiest experiences of his life. The Prince was prevented from attending the ball, but intimated his wish to meet Herr Strauss before it began. Delighted, Herr Strauss visited York House where he remained for about two hours, playing numerous waltzes. He was surprised, he said, at the Prince's fluency in speaking German and at his interest in and knowledge of music. The glorious days of the waltz are going to return soon, according to Herr Strauss, and then the "Blue Danube" will reign supreme once more in every ballroom and dance hall.

* * *

Can't You Lose Your Umbrella?

Widespread interest has been aroused on the subject of "Homing Umbrellas," or, the peculiarities of "gamps" which refuse to be lost. It all started from an editorial in The Times on people who "find their umbrellas lost." A correspondent wrote in reply from India telling a pathetic story of how he bought an umbrella in England because it rained and, when he had started off on a long journey, carried it with him not knowing what else to do with it. His trip took him to Egypt, Syria, Irak and Persia and, with full use being made of each country's dry season, was skillfully arranged so that he should encounter no rain. At almost every place he visited he tried to lose the unwanted addition to his luggage. But all attempts failed. No matter how carefully he mislaid it, it always caught him up again—by car, train, boat and airplane. And several times he had to pay freight and customs duty on it as unaccompanied luggage. But not many persons can have suffered similar experiences, and other correspondents have been writing from London to tell him that if he restricts his traveling to home rails he would have little difficulty in eventually losing his homing gamp.

* * *

When Artemus Jones Was Mr.

Under the heading of "Knighthoods" in the 1931 New Year Honors List, appeared the name of Judge T. Artemus Jones, K. C.—a name which was once well known by reason of a remarkable lawsuit and which is closely connected with the little notice often printed at the beginning of novels, to the effect that the characters are purely fictitious. Some years ago, as Mr. Artemus Jones, he brought a libel action against a novelist who had called one of his characters "Artemus Jones." In his defense the novelist declared that he had chosen it as being the most unlikely name he could think of at the time. But he lost his case, and the real Artemus was awarded £1700 damages. Authors at once took steps to protect themselves, by means of the notice already mentioned, against similar occurrences. Since then Mr. (now His Honor Judge Sir Thomas Artemus) Jones has been Barrister, Justice of the Peace, journalist, prospective M. P., Freeman of the City of London, and British Commissioner on the Mexican Claims Commission.

* * *

When the Starlings Go to Bed

As dusk falls gently in London's streets and its gray old buildings are just distinguishable, the passer-by on the north side of Trafalgar Square becomes suddenly aware of a shrill whistling which reaches him above even the din of the heavy traffic that passes incessantly. It is the starlings' bedtime. Looking up at the National Gallery he will notice dark lines stretching all round the ledges of this building and of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields near by. Here the starlings have taken up their quarters for the night. Apparently they all seize this opportunity for recounting the doings of the day and it would seem that they all talk at once. But how long it is before the last faint whistle fades away and the last sleepy head is tucked beneath a warm wing, perhaps only the keen ornithologist can say.

* * *

Greetings, Wm. Shakespeare, Esq.

William Shakespeare has been figuring in the news here. His prowess on the trumpet has won him promotion from second to first trumpeter in the Savoy Hotel Dance Band. "They tell me a namesake of mine is well spoken of as a poet," he said, on being congratulated on his achievement. "I am going to read some of his stuff as soon as I have time to get around to it. Anyway, what's in a name?" He admitted that the only time he had come into contact with the famous bard was when he appeared as "trumpets without" in a performance of "Julius Cæsar." Trumpeter Shakespeare, as he is known, declines to wear a small pointed, Elizabethan beard, though his friends think he ought to. Both he and London's other William Shakespeare—an attorney-at-law—claim descent from the poet through a cousin. They were fêted recently with a number of other descendants of great poets.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Button Mystery Solved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor published an editorial on February 13 dealing with the profound mystery of all Englishmen leaving the bottom waistcoat button unfastened. Like most things in this world that seem mysterious, there is a simple explanation of this peculiar fact, which is really a holdover from the Edwardian period.

As I have always understood the matter, King Edward, accustomed to the good things of the table, became slightly embarrassed as his embonpoint increased. His tailor, in a loyal effort to ameliorate his distress, advised him not to fasten the final button of his waistcoat. The news of this new fashion soon got around, and all loyal Englishmen began doing the same as the King, quite irrespective of their figures. For some queer reason the habit has persisted to this day.

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